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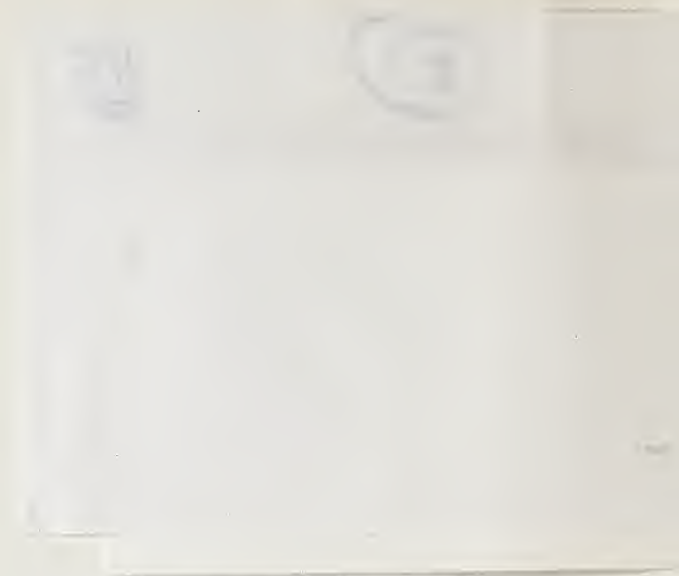
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Vol. LXIV.

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SOMERSETSHIRE
Archæological & Natural
History Society

PROCEEDINGS during the year 1918.



FOURTH SERIES. VOL. IV.

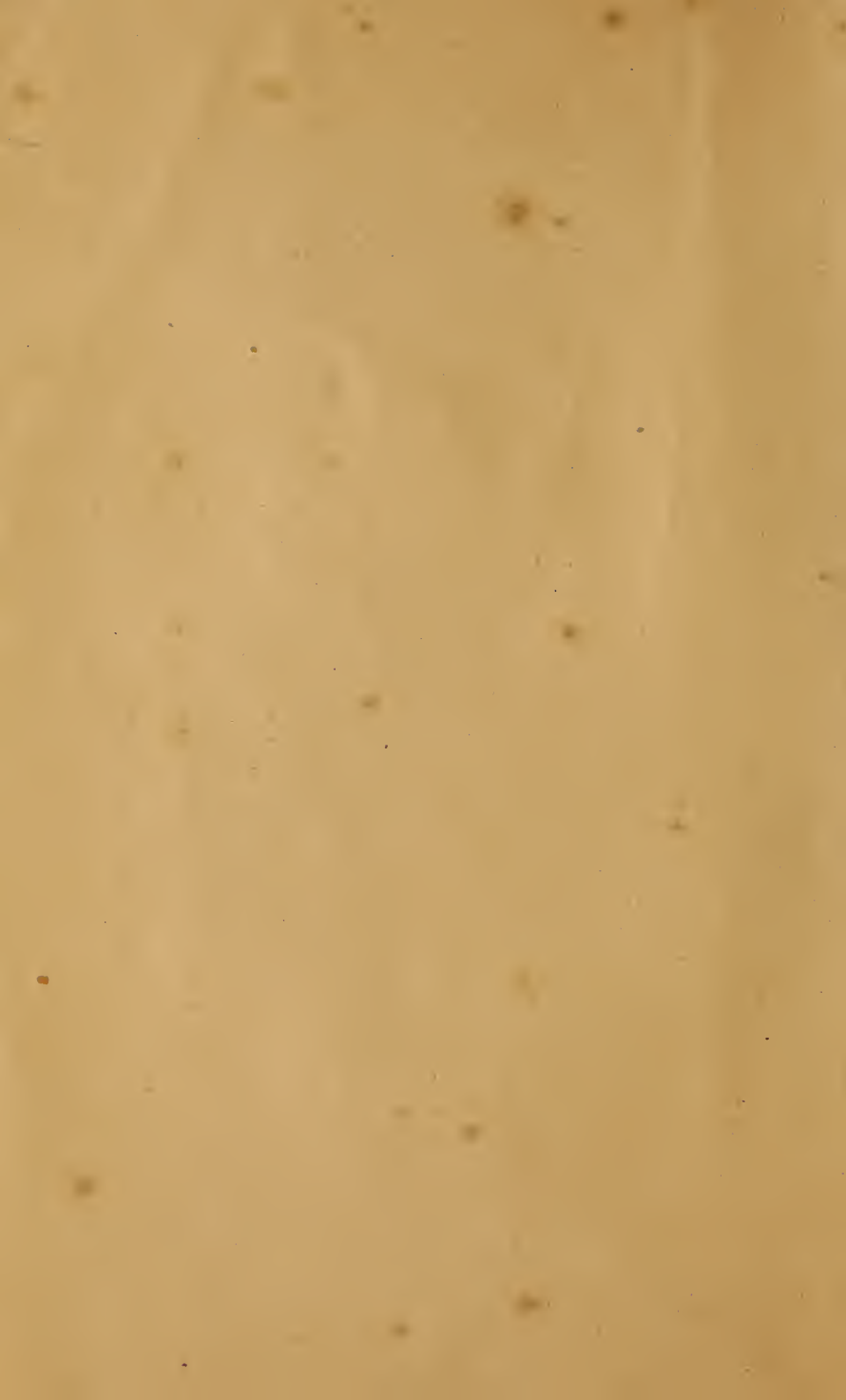
Taunton:

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY

BY

BARNICOTT AND PEARCE, THE WESSEX PRESS

MCMXIX.



Somersetshire
Archæological & Natural History
Society.

PROCEEDINGS
DURING THE YEAR 1918.

VOL. LXIV.

The Council of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society desire that it should be distinctly understood that although the volume of PROCEEDINGS is published under their direction, they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for any statements or opinions expressed therein ; the authors of the several papers and communications being alone responsible.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Somersetshire

Archaeological & Natural History

Society

FOR THE YEAR 1918.

(ANNUAL MEETING, TAUNTON).

— v. 64
VOL. LXIV.



Taunton:

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PREFACE.

OWING to the large increase in the cost of printing and paper, the Editorial Committee has found it necessary to reduce the size of Volume LXIV of the *Proceedings* for 1918. This reduction is the more marked owing to the fact that the paper is rather thinner than usual, and that the full list of members is not given. The new members elected since the last annual meeting are, however, included.

The thanks of the Society are given to the Rev. C. H. Mayo, Canon (non-Res.) of Sarum, for having, with the assistance of others, brought the paper covering pp. 46 to 61 of this volume into a suitable form for publication: the manuscript left by the late Mr. Bates Harbin was hardly more than a collection of notes.

Thanks are also due to Dr. A. C. Fryer for providing photographs of the monumental effigies forming Plates IV, V, VI and VII of this volume, and for defraying the cost of their reproduction; to the Rev. Dr. Price for bearing the cost of the Map of the Witham Boundaries; to Dr. F. J. Allen for the photographs illustrating his papers and part of the cost of reproducing the same; to Mrs. Bates Harbin for the

portrait of our sometime President; to Mrs. Holmes for the portrait of the late Chancellor of Wells Cathedral; to the Rev. J. F. Chanter for the loan of the block of the inscribed stone (Plate I); and to the Editors of *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries* for the loan of the block of the Compton Martin effigy (Plate III).

For the Editorial Committee,

G. W. SAUNDERS (*Chairman*).

H. ST. GEORGE GRAY (*sub-Editor*).

TAUNTON CASTLE,

February, 1919.

POSTSCRIPT.—The Editorial Committee wishes to thank Mr. H. St. George Gray for his work in preparing the volume for the press and the compilation of the Index.

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CORRIGENDA.

PROCEEDINGS, SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL & NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Vol. XV.

Part i, page 33, line 16, for *East* read *West*.

Vol. XVI.

Part i, page 50, line 32, for *East* read *West*.

Vol. XLVIII.

Part i, page 85, line 22, for *probably Roman* read *XV Century*.

Vol. LIV.

Part i, page 53, line 23, for *taken of* read *taken off*.

Vol. LX.

Part i, page 61, line 31, for *his* read *her*.

VOL. LXIII.

Page xxxii, line 17, for *Filton* read *Felton*.

„ xlv, line 30, for *ten* read *twelve*.

„ xlviii, line 23, for LXIII read LXIV.

„ xlix, line 17, *Arabis scabra (stricta)*, corrected in the Dec. no. of the
“Journ. of Botany.” The plant is *Sisymbrium thalianum*.

„ lvii, line 32, for *vols. III, IV*, read *vol. III*.

„ 117, line 26, and page 118, line 1, for *tegulum* read *tegula*.

„ 122, line 28, and page 218, line 46 (col. 2), for *Cecilie* read *Cecilia*.

„ 122, line 29, before *Taunton* insert *Weycroft and Coaxdon Hall, Chardstock, second son of Thomas Symonds of*.

„ 122, line 30, after *D'Ewes* insert (*died 1630*).

„ 123, lines 3 and 4, for *Probably spanners for bells* read *Bars into which stanchions of windows were fitted*.

„ 123, line 13, after *blue* add *Combe St. Nicholas Church*.

„ 160, Plate XIV, *Downside 1917* should be marked in the map as
Downside in the parish of Shepton Mallet.

„ 226, line 36 (col. 1), for *Rendall* read *Rendell*.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY
DURING THE YEAR
1918.

THE Seventieth Annual Meeting of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society was held at Taunton on Tuesday, July 23rd. In consequence of the Great War, the Council decided, as in 1915, 1916 and 1917, not to have any excursions, but arranged for a morning meeting to be held for business purposes and the delivery of the presidential address.

A meeting of the Council was held at Taunton Castle at 10.50 a.m., and was followed by the Annual General Meeting, which took place in the Municipal Hall (through the kindness of the Mayor of Taunton), at which there was a good attendance, in spite of stormy weather.

In the absence of the Dean of Wells, the outgoing President, the Rev. Dr. S. J. M. PRICE proposed the election of Dr. F. J. Haverfield, F.S.A., Camden Professor of Ancient History in the University of Oxford and Fellow of Brasenose College, as President for the ensuing year, and this was seconded by the Rev. F. W. WEAVER, and carried unanimously.

Dr. HAVERFIELD then took the chair.

The Annual Report.

Mr. H. ST. GEORGE GRAY, Assistant-Secretary, read the Annual Report, which was as follows :—

“ In presenting the seventieth annual report, your Council wishes to state that since its last report 57 new names have been added to the list of members. Losses caused by death and resignation have been 32. The net gain has been 25. The total membership at date is 927 against 902 at the time of the annual meeting last year : this number includes a few members on military service who have dropped their subscriptions temporarily, but some of them may not be renewed.

“ Your Society records with much regret the following losses by death during the past year :—

“ The Rev. Dr. T. Scott Holmes, chancellor of Wells Cathedral, was elected a member of the Society in 1885, and became a local secretary for Wookey in 1887 and afterwards for Wells. He was for eight years honorary secretary of the Somerset Record Society, for which society he edited the series of Episcopal Registers. One of his most valuable pieces of work was the large contribution he made to the second volume of the *Victoria County History of Somerset*, dealing with ‘ Ecclesiastical History ’ and the ‘ Religious Houses ’ of the county. (An obituary notice of the Chancellor written by the Dean of Wells will appear in this volume).

“ The Rev. W. A. Duckworth, of Orchardleigh Park (1884), who died on December 7th last, aged 88 years, was much interested in the ancient churches of Lullington and Orchardleigh of which he was patron ; and in the mound and stones on Murtry Hill within the bounds of the outer park. At the Frome meetings in 1873 and 1911, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Duckworth entertained the Society at Orchardleigh Park.

“ Your Society has also sustained the losses by death of (the dates indicate the time of the member’s election) :—The Rev. R. Arden-Davis (1904), Mr. H. Phelps Batten (1886), Mr. John Brown (1882) who recently died at Wadeford at the great age of 94 years, Major-General A. L. Emerson (1908), Colonel C. H. Henley of Leigh House, near Chard (1882), Dr. H. P. Olivey (1896) the author of *North Curry*, the Rt. Hon.

Earl Poulett (1909), the Rev. H. T. Perfect (1881), the Rev. Preb. R. Hayes Robinson (1916), Colonel G. D. Stawell (1907) the author of *History of the Stawell Family*, Mr. Theo. Taylor (1903), Mrs. Vawdrey (1900), and the Rev. J. Worthington (1885) who was a member of the Council for 25 years from 1887 to 1912.

“ Since the last meeting the Rev. Preb. E. H. Bates Harbin has resigned his position as one of the Honorary Secretaries, which he had held for thirteen years. His work on the Index to Collinson, volumes of Somerset Parish Registers, the translation of Domesday and the *Inquisitio Gheldi*, with collation of the Exeter Codex for the ‘Victoria County History,’ his contributions to ‘Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries,’ his compilation of five volumes of the Somerset Record Society, his secretaryship of that Society since 1898, and twenty papers in the *Proceedings* of your Society, witness to his literary labours on behalf of the archæology of the County. But the Council desires to record his services in the administration of the affairs of the Society since he was appointed one of the honorary secretaries. In the catalogues of the books, papers and deeds of the Society, in other departments of its work, on the Committees and on the Council, he has given his time and his learning ungrudgingly. And the Council hopes that he will continue as occasion may require to afford the Society his very valuable assistance.

“ The deficit on your Society’s General Account at the end of 1916 was £73 2s. 7d. At the close of 1917 the adverse balance had been slightly reduced to £70 7s. 1d. In neither case was the liability for the cost of the volume for the year then expired or on the other hand any unpaid subscriptions taken into account. This result is considered very satisfactory seeing that taxation and the price of all materials have increased so greatly.

“ Thanks to those who recently contributed to a Special Fund¹ to reduce the deficit on the General Account and to

1. *Special Fund.*—The sum of Five Pounds was kindly given by each of the following :—The Marquess of Bath, Mr. W. F. Blake, Mr. H. H. P. Bouverie, Mr. W. S. Clark, Mr. C. E. J. Esdaile, Mr. Sebastian Evans, Mr. Francis J. Fry, The Lady Theodora Guest, the Rt. Hon. H. Hobhouse, Mr.

meet additional expenses of upkeep caused by the War, the financial position of your Society at the close of the current year will be better than it has been for several years past.

“Independently of the General Account, your Society has a small Capital Account (from life membership fees) which, on December 31st last, amounted to £103 13s. 0d. (including a War Bond, £100), a Book Fund of £107 11s. 4d. (the interest of which is spent on new books), and a balance in hand on the Woodward Fund of £172 14s. 2d. (which in accordance with the bequest is used as required for special Museum and Library improvements).

“The expenses attending the issue of Vol. LXIII of the *Proceedings* (for 1917), including printing, illustrations and delivery, will be about £160. Owing to War conditions, the volume has been somewhat reduced in size, and it is anticipated that the book for 1918 will have to be still smaller. The plates illustrating the third paper on the ‘Monumental Effigies in Somerset’ have been provided through the kindness of the author, Dr. A. C. Fryer. Thanks are also due to Mr. T. B. Dilks for providing the blocks of the Bridgwater deeds and seals. The new volume was again indexed by the Rev. Preb. Bates Harbin and Mr. H. St. George Gray, on the same lines as the previous volumes of the fourth series.

“Your buildings generally are in a good state of repair, but little painting has been done during the period of the War. The lease of the Castle Lodge expired at Lady Day last; owing to its unsatisfactory condition it has been relet to the same person on a yearly tenancy only. As a favourable opportunity occurred, the Society is now renting the yard on the south side of the Castle House (the Curator’s residence) on a yearly tenancy.

“The additions to the Museum during the year have been considerable; and a large number of gifts have been made to the Coin Department, especially of coins of the Roman period

H. W. P. Hoskyns, Lord Hylton, Mr. G. S. Lysaght, the Rev. F. J. Montgomery, Lt.-Colonel W. L. Morgan, the Viscount Portman, the Hon. H. B. Portman, the Rev. Dr. S. J. M. Price, Mr. A. F. Somerville, Mr. H. King Sturdee, Mr. H. G. Turner, Lady Tylor, the Rt. Hon. Earl Waldegrave, Mr. G. A. Wills, the Rev. H. H. Winwood, and two anonymous subscriptions.

found in the county. Messrs. Petters, Limited, have presented a selection of 100 'third brass' coins of the Constantine period, forming part of the large hoard found on the Westland Estate, Yeovil.¹ By means of a fund subscribed to by members of the Society, the whole of the Roman coins found in Somerset formerly belonging to the late Mr. H. Franklin have been purchased. The nineteen *siliquæ* in his collection found at Holway, Taunton, bring the Society's series from this hoard up to 132 specimens. The Franklin collection also includes Roman coins from Ham Hill, South Petherton, Ilchester, Barton St. David, Compton Dundon, and Whitchurch (or Felton). Mr. G. E. Cruickshank has presented a large number of small bronze Roman coins found at Combe Down, near Bath.² Mrs. Valentine, on leaving Somerton, has given to the Museum the bronze coins and tokens collected by the late Dr. E. W. Valentine, which includes some Roman coins found in the neighbourhood.

"Mr. T. Charbonnier has during the year made considerable additions to his collection of Pewter, the specimens now numbering about four hundred and fifty.

"The most important addition to the Museum since the last annual meeting is the bronze sword found at Midsomer Norton in 1873. It dates from the Bronze Age and is in an excellent state of preservation.³ This specimen was originally bought by Downside Abbey from the finder, and had been preserved there until last autumn, when it was acquired by your Society partly in exchange for books which the Abbey required and which were duplicates in the Taunton Castle Library.

"A bronze knife-dagger found at the 'Battle Gore,' Williton, in 1863, formerly in the collection of the late Dr. Greenwell, has now passed into the hands of your Society.

"The harpsichord, dated 1790, temporarily deposited by

1. The hoard is described in the *Proceedings*, LXII, 86-112.

2. Roughly listed by Scarth in *Aquæ Solis* (1864), p. 134; and more fully catalogued in this volume (pp. lxii-lxiii) in "Additions to the Museum."

3. See full description in this volume (pp. lvi-lvii) in 'Additions to the Museum,' 1917-18.

Mr. H. A. Jeboult,¹ was recently offered by him for the Museum at a small figure. Since then it has been purchased by twenty members for the Society.

“Officer’s uniform of the 2nd Somerset (Militia) Regiment worn by the late Major William Barrett, of North Curry, in the fifties of last century, has been presented by the kindness of his widow.

“The Mayor and Corporation of Taunton have deposited an interesting receipt, dated 26th September, 1657, given by the Mayor of Taunton and others to the executors of Robert Blake for a legacy of One Hundred Pounds bequeathed by him to the poor of Taunton.

“Other donors to the Museum of several specimens include :—The Rev. Dr. S. J. M. Price, Miss Edith Price, Mr. T. W. Cowan, Dr. R. H. Walter, and Mr. O. I. Young.

“Included in the Museum work during the year is the completion of the cataloguing and ticketing of the Arthur Hull Collection, which was removed from Chard to your Society’s Museum at the end of 1915. The Curator’s report on the subject in the *Proceedings* of 1917 has been reprinted to serve as a Museum guide book, price 8d.

“Gifts to the Library include a number of Somerset deeds, the most interesting being those presented by the trustees of the late Mr. Worsley Battersby of Knowle, near Timberscombe, dating from Edward III to James I. A short calendar of them has been compiled by Sir H. Maxwell Lyte. About 630 Somerset deeds, mostly of late date, have been purchased for your Library through the instrumentality of the Wiltshire Archæological Society. Among the donors of deeds and manuscripts are :—Mr. H. B. Sheppard, Mr. A. W. Marks, Mr. W. Dommatt (Churchstanton deeds, 1654–1785), and Mr. C. Yandell.

“Printed books have been presented to the general Library chiefly by :—Mr. A. H. Withers (a small library of books on Brittany), Dr. H. Downes, Mr. T. W. Cowan, Mr. C. Tite, Dr. G. F. Sydenham, and Mrs. C. T. Wilson. Mr. Tite has also added several volumes of books and drawings to his Somerset collection.

1. *Proceedings*, LXI, p. xlvii.

"By drawing on the Woodward Fund several gaps in the series of Public Records have been filled up. From the same fund the complete set (322 sheets) of the 6-inch Ordnance Survey Maps of Somerset has been purchased.

"In sorting some deeds which had been in a cabinet in the Museum for many years an autograph letter of Alexander Pope was found, written to his friend Will Fortescue mentioning that Gay is staying with him ; probable date 1735.¹

"Mr. H. G. Cray, of Banwell, who has presented several excellent rubbings of brasses in Somerset churches, has kindly undertaken to continue this work for the benefit of the Society.

"As reported at the Annual Meeting last year the copy of Weaver's *Somerset Incumbents* in the Society's Library has been interleaved. The period covered by this valuable work extends from 1309 to 1730, but there are gaps in the series some of which have been filled by Prebendary Bates Harbin. Incumbents are invited to forward additions from 1730, so that the interleaved copy may eventually become a full directory of the Clergy of the Diocese.

"The Natural History Sections of your Society, whose work and workers were mentioned at some length in last year's report, have continued their records on similar lines.* Owing to the departure of Mr. W. D. Milner to another sphere of work in Devon, he has resigned his position as secretary and treasurer of the Botanical Section—an office which he has filled admirably since the formation of the Section—and he has been succeeded by Dr. W. Watson. Mr. T. W. Cowan, of Bishops Hull, who has brought the Herbarium into a state of efficiency, will shortly be leaving for Clevedon, where he hopes to continue to mount and ticket botanical specimens for the Society. Since the last meeting a number of plants have been added to the collections by the Rev. E. S. Marshall, Mr. H. S. Thompson, Mr. Cowan, and Dr. Watson.

"Dr. J. Wigglesworth, one of the recorders of the Ornithological Section, has succeeded the late Lord St. Audries as president of that Section. The Section has been enriched by

1. The letter is printed in Elwin and Courthope's edition of "Pope's Works and Correspondence," IV, 132.

the gifts of two rare birds from Mr. C. L. Fry Edwards, namely, a Tengmalm's Owl, shot at Winscombe in 1859, and a Red Grouse, shot on Blackdown, Mendip, in 1884. Three specimens of the Little Owl have also been added to the collections.

"Your Museum was visited by 5891 persons last year, including 1125 visits from members. In 1916 the total number of visitors was 6110, when there were 1485 visits from members. During the first six months of the current year there have been 2785 visitors, as compared with 2202 during the corresponding period of last year.

"In accordance with Rule II one-third of the elected members of the Council retire annually by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. Those retiring at this meeting are the Rev. Preb. J. Hamlet, the Rev. C. H. Heale, the Rev. J. Byrchmore, and Mr. A. E. Eastwood; all of them are willing to act again. During the year vacancies on the Council, caused by the resignation of the Rev. W. T. Reeder (who still remains a local secretary for Porlock) and Mr. F. Were (a local secretary for Bristol), have been filled, subject to the approval of this meeting, by the inclusion of Mr. Sebastian Evans and Dr. H. Downes."

The report was unanimously adopted on the motion of Mr. C. H. BOTHAMLEY, seconded by the Rev. W. T. REEDER.

Finances.

Mr. H. J. BADCOCK, Hon. Treasurer, presented the Statement of Receipts and Payments for the year 1917, and proposed its adoption.

Mr. A. E. EASTWOOD, Chairman of the Finance Committee, seconded, and the adoption of the accounts was then carried.

Annual Accounts of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1917. (GENERAL ACCOUNT).

RECEIPTS.				PAYMENTS.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Members' Subscriptions, 1916	...	3	3	0	By Overdraft at Bank, 31 Dec., 1916	...	...
" " " 1917	...	523	16	0	" General Printing and Stationery	...	...
" " " 1918	...	3	13	6	" Fuel and Light	...	...
Entrance Fees	...	530	12	6	" Repairs to Buildings	...	...
" General Donations	...	34	13	0	" Repairs and Renewals of Furnishings	...	...
" Museum Receipts	...	3	13	6	" General Postages and Telegrams	...	...
" Publications	...	63	8	6	" Insurances	...	...
" Franklin Coins Fund	...	10	16	10	" Rates and Taxes	...	...
" Rents	...	7	18	0	" Petty Expenses	...	...
" Donations towards Illustration Fund, Vol. LXII.	...	29	9	0	" Sundry Payments	...	...
" Dividends on New Zealand 4% Stock (Book Account)	...	14	5	6	" Watermain Wayleave	...	...
" Do. Exchequer and War Bonds	...	4	6	0	" Curator's Salary	...	...
" Transfer from Woodward Fund	...	3	16	0	" Wages of Staff	...	...
" " " Capital Account, Interest on	...	8	2	0	" Accountant's Charges	...	...
" Deposit	...	8	10	6	" "Proceedings," Vol. LXII (including £14 5s. 6d. contra)	...	...
" Sundries	...	0	7	10	" Subscriptions to Societies	...	...
" Bank Overdrawn	...	0	5	0	" Museum Specimens	...	...
		70	7	1	" Books and Bookbinding	...	...
					" Annual Meeting	...	...
					" Extensions of Furnishings	...	...

Audited and found correct.

January 7th, 1918.

A. C. MOLE & CO., Incorporated Accountants, Taunton.

H. J. BADCOCK, Hon. Treasurer.

WOODWARD FUND, 1917.

To Transfer to General Account for Books	£	s.	d.			
" Balance	...	8	10	6	...	...
	...	172	14	2	...	...
	£181	4	8			£ s. d.
					By Balance from 1916	...
					" Interest for Year	...
					" Balance of Fund to 1917	...
						£181 4 8
						172 14 2

CAPITAL ACCOUNT (LIFE MEMBERSHIP FEES).

To Transfer to Current Account	...	£ s. d.			
" Balance, invested in £100 5% War Bond	...	95 2 9	0 7 10	By Balance from 1916	...
" On Deposit at Bank	...	8 10 3		" Bank Interest	...
			103 13 0		
			<u>£104 0 10</u>		<u>£104 0 10</u>
				" Balance to 1917	...
					<u>£103 13 0</u>

BOOK FUND.

By Balance from 1916 (New Zealand 4% Inscribed Stock) ... £107 11 4

GENERAL STATEMENT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Deposit at Parr's Bank (Woodward Fund) ...	172	14	2	...	...	...
" " (Capital) ...	8	10	3	...	...	...
	181	4	5			
Less Overdraft as per General Account ...	70	7	1	110	17	4
To £107 11s. 4d. New Zealand 4% Stock at cost ...				107	11	4
" 5% War Loan Bond (£100) ...				95	2	9
Balance being deficiency on Special Funds, and being amount overdrawn on Receipts and Payments Account ...				70	7	1
				£383	18	6

Audited and found correct, January 7th, 1918.

A. C. MOLE & CO., Incorporated Accountants. Taunton.

Election of New Members and Officers.

Mr. H. ST. GEORGE GRAY, Assistant-Secretary, read the names of 57 new members, who had been provisionally elected by the Council since the last annual meeting.

The Rev. Preb. D. M. ROSS proposed, and Mr. C. TITE seconded, that the election of the new members should be confirmed. The motion was carried.

Colonel E. ST. C. PEMBERTON proposed the re-election of the officers of the Society, including the four outgoing members of the Council, viz., Prebendary Hamlet, the Rev. C. H. Heale, the Rev. J. Byrchmore and Mr. A. E. Eastwood; also the election of the Dean of Wells as a Vice-President of the Society, Mr. Sebastian Evans and Dr. H. Downes as members of the Council (to fill two vacancies mentioned in the Annual Report), and Mr. T. G. Simmonds as local secretary for Congresbury.

The Rev. G. W. SAUNDERS seconded, and the motion was carried.

The report of the Somerset Record Society is printed on page xlii.

Presentation of the Hensleigh Walter Collection of Ham Hill Antiquities.

The Rev. Dr. S. J. M. PRICE proposed that the hearty thanks of the Society be accorded Dr. R. Hensleigh Walter for the gift which he made to them of his collection of antiquities from Ham Hill. It was not the first time that such a proposal had been made to such a meeting in connection with the name and family of Walter, for a similar vote of thanks was made many years ago to Dr. Walter's grandfather, Richard Walter, and more recently to his father, Dr. Walter Winter Walter, and he believed he was correct in saying that a similar vote of thanks was accorded his maternal uncle, Dr. Hugh Norris, of South Petherton. Now, after a lapse of a hundred years since the first Mr. Walter began to gather together relics from Ham Hill, partly to mark the centenary, partly in memory of his forbears, and partly to add to the distinction of Dr.

Haverfield's presence, Dr. Walter was making a most generous gift of his own collection of objects from Ham Hill. The Council of the Society had that morning elected Dr. Walter as an honorary life member of the Society, as they did in the case of Dr. W. W. Walter and Dr. H. Norris. The Council was sure that that was an act which would be approved and confirmed by the general meeting.

The PRESIDENT said there was no site in Somerset within range of Taunton so well worth excavation as Ham Hill. He would like to add his testimony to the great public service Dr. Walter had rendered to the Society and the county in presenting to them that extremely interesting and important collection of relics.

Dr. R. HENSLEIGH WALTER, F.S.A., in returning thanks, said that if half the kind things that Dr. Price and Professor Haverfield had been good enough to say of him were applicable, he should consider himself "some" antiquary, as our good American allies would express it, but much as he appreciated such kind expressions he must allow the merit to rest with those of his kinsmen who had been collectors before him, and whose work he had endeavoured to carry on. Having been born under the shadow of Ham Hill, and nurtured in the atmosphere of its romance and history, he was, perhaps, unduly jealous of its antiquarian reputation. Though it had yielded much during the past century he believed that its storehouse of treasures was far from being depleted. Though he spoke with due reserve in the presence of so great an authority as Dr. Haverfield, he thought he might say there were few, if any, collections of Romano-British relics from a temporarily occupied hill-fort of more varied interest than the combined Walter and Norris collections from Ham Hill. It was somewhat surprising that this was so, as the purely Roman occupation of the hill was probably of very short duration, between A.D. 43—the date of the Claudian invasion—and A.D. 47, when Aulus Plautius, the commander-in-chief, returned to Rome to celebrate his triumph, having subjugated two powerful tribes, which are generally accepted to have been the Belgae and Dumnonii. After this victory Ham Hill would appear to have lost its former strategic importance

and the troops withdrawn. These were probably of the Second Augustan Legion, presumably under the command of the illustrious Vespasian himself. He had been fortunate enough in recent years to be able to add considerably to the previous collections by obtaining an even greater number of relics from the hill of a widely representative character, and further to locate the site of a Roman villa there, as well as the sites of several Romano-British dwellings of a more temporary structure. It was with great pleasure that he entrusted to the safe-keeping of the Society his collection of Ham Hill relics, now deposited in the County Museum, as a gift to his native county in memory of the founders and donors of the Walter and Norris collections. He took that opportunity of thanking their Curator, Mr. H. St. George Gray, for the painstaking care with which he had, with limited case-room, classified and arranged the collection.

The Presidential Address. (*See postscript, p. xxxvii*).

The PRESIDENT, Dr. F. J. Haverfield, F.S.A., F.B.A., then delivered his address, which was as follows :—

THE CHARACTER OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE AS SEEN IN WEST SOMERSET.

May I begin with one or two personal or even egoistic remarks about myself and about you—that is, about our Society? First, I rejoice to find myself in Somerset. As a boy, 40–50 years ago, I had my home in this country, not, indeed, in Taunton, but far to the north-east at Bath. Thence I explored east Somerset, tramping afoot—cycles were little known in 1875—and deeming it a trifle to walk from Bath over Mendip to Wells, and—once, at least,—to walk back by moonlight.

At Bath, great Roman remains were then being dug up. Thus, about 1868, I got my first interest in things Roman. I got it, indeed, from a genial Somersetshire clergyman, who now perhaps is almost forgotten,—Prebendary Scarth. Born in the year before Waterloo, he was long rector of Bathwick

(1841–1871), and afterwards of Wrington, till his death in April, 1890, and for many years he did good work for Roman Somerset.

However, my connexion with Somerset seems to go back far behind Waterloo,—into dim medieval days. Genealogists tell me that in the reign of Edward I, 600 years ago, my forbears held land about South Petherton. This land has not come my way, and I have not sought out the truth of the tale, or cared to endow research into it.¹ But my personal history, and the fact (or fiction) of my ancestry alike connect me much with Somerset; it is doubly pleasant to me to become president of this Society.

I have a second and less selfish cause for pleasure. In the course of my work, for twenty or thirty years, I have had occasion to read nearly all the publications of the many local societies which deal with our national antiquities and to form an opinion on their merits, and I am clear that the Somersetshire volumes stand out among the best. I make no invidious comparison if I say that this Society is doing excellent work. It has not, indeed, concerned itself much with Roman Bath. Thanks mainly to the ‘moors’ of mid-Somerset, Bath and Taunton (barely 50 miles apart) belong to distinct archaeological worlds; those who live in the one can hardly keep touch with the other. Somersetshire has no proper geographical centre. The bishopric of Bath and Wells unites the whole region, but only at the cost of a double and a watery title, and even in a railway and motoring age, Wells is not geographically central to anything. Hills divide north and south Somerset; marshes sunder east and west. Some might desire two, or even four societies; into such problems I do not enter.

This, however, does not lessen the achievements of our Society, which I will try to sum up. (a) In respect of publications; the set of its *Proceedings*, now sixty-three volumes long, which fills six feet on my library shelves, is a serious contribution to learning: I count it as not the least valuable

1. Since this lecture was given, the Rev. F. W. Weaver has very kindly furnished me with clues to possible forbears of mine in the seventeenth century, at and near North Petherton; these I hope some day to follow up.

part of my four thousand books on Roman Britain. The latest volume (LXIII), issued amid grave difficulties due to war,—issued, too, by new editors, since ill-health lately forced Mr. Weaver to give up the editorship which he carried on with success and devotion for twenty-one years,—this volume shows archæological vigour even in evil days. It contains excellent papers. Let me instance two which chance to interest me. That on the “Black Death in Somerset in 1348,” by Preb. Bates Harbin, must strike every reader as combining serious labour, scholarly work and sound judgment. As its author observes, it has a special interest for us to-day. Four years ago, in August 1914, I ventured the forecast that this war might end through some plague, which would drive Europe into peace. I have no wish to prove a true prophet, but I feel that Mr. Bates Harbin has drawn a vivid sketch of what a great war or a great plague may do to a nation. Those who wish to learn in detail how certain famous plagues may have wounded the Roman Empire will be grateful for this article. I hope Preb. Harbin will write for the Society more such admirable articles.²

Another valuable paper is Mr. Gray’s catalogue of the Hull collection from Chard, lately added to our Museum. To this I shall recur later. Altogether, the Society may well be content with Vol. LXIII, and thank its editors. Thanks are due also to the printers, Messrs. Barnicott and Pearce, for the excellent dress in which they have issued it. One notes with pride that, since 1914, no local archæological society in Britain has failed to produce its usual volume. What has happened

2. I leave unaltered what I wrote (and said) at the end of July, 1918, but, alas, Preb. Harbin died rather suddenly at the age of 56, near the end of the following September; we can expect no more from his pen. An account of him appears elsewhere in this volume. I may repeat here what I wrote about him on September 24th, in *The Times* :—

“He was one of these local archæologists who, though little accounted of by most modern historians in our Universities, do really deserve the title of ‘scholar.’ He was a relative of other not unknown men of his name—among them the late Cadwallader Bates of Northumberland (died 20th March, 1902), a brilliant, if at times somewhat speculative historian, and an older man, the Northumbrian Thomas Bates, who was famous as a breeder of short-horns (1775–1849).”

in Germany, I naturally do not know. In 1916, a German publisher's circular stated that German reviews and periodicals had already been killed or suspended, to the number of 3000.³ Our French allies, I know, have kept up splendidly the production of learned literature, and this surely is right. If research is worth anything, if, to take my own subject, Roman History has real value, one ought not, save in utter necessity, to drop all intellectual work on it. As I hold, we and societies like ours do well to continue, within limits, our serious activity, issuing our publications and holding our (rare) meetings. During the two decades of the Napoleonic Wars, 100—120 years ago, research and the publication of its results went on in France and in England, not indeed unlesened, but with real vigour. Those twenty years gave England and France some of the most splendid and costly of the great local histories and studies of the two countries.⁴ The 'slump' came *after* the war, in 1816—1820.

I am aware that such learned works will not help to win the war, but that is true of much that is now printed and issued by common consent weekly and indeed oftener.

(b) In other fields, too, the work of our Society gives cause for much satisfaction. At Taunton Castle we have a first-rate Museum, kept in admirable order. The change, since I first remember it more than thirty years ago, is enormous, and each successive visit shews new and delightful features. I am not surprised that men in Somerset are tending more and more to deposit here their private antiquities; I am fully conscious that such deposits strain the Museum's narrow resources of space; those we *must* prepare to enlarge, but I

3. Sperling's '*Zeitschriften Adressbuch*,' cited in the *Publishers' Circular*, 6th January, 1917. I imagine that by no means all the 3000 were learned publications.

4. I refer to such works as those of John Carter on Architecture (2 folios, 1795—1816); Gough's enlargement of Camden (4 folios, 1789—1806); the eighteen volumes of Britton and Brayley's *Beauties of England and Wales* (1801 foll.); the four giant quartos of S. Lysons's *Reliquiae Romano-Britannicae* (1813—1817); the eight quartos of his *Magna Britannia* (1806—1822) and the like,—all *éditions de luxe*, sumptuously illustrated, which form valuable records, to which foreign and even English scholars in the early nineteenth century paid far too little heed.

hope the tendency to deposit will continue. For to students isolated collections, hid in private houses, are unmitigated nuisances. They are hard to hear of, hard to get admission to, and perhaps hardest of all to get to. They involve an intolerable deal of travelling and much letter-writing, and often when the student, after correspondence, has learnt that he may come, he arrives, as I have now and then done, to find that the owner has suddenly been called away, has forgotten all about his visitor and has left no one who knows where the things are kept which he had promised that I should see. Or,—the owner is at home, but he has mislaid his keys. I have had odd experiences. More than thirty years ago, some friends took me to see by arrangement a fine private collection of Roman antiquities—not in this part of England. We asked the owner if he would open his cases to let us examine objects not clearly seen through the glass. He expressed the keenest desire to let us look at all we wanted, but deplored that he had mislaid the keys. Then he went off, to have (as he said) another look for them. Whilst he was gone, it was discovered that *all* the cases were unlocked ; when he returned to deplore again that the keys could not be found, he realised (to his obvious horror) that they were superfluous. Taunton Museum is open at all reasonable hours, and serious students have all reasonable facilities in it ; nor do I think that Mr. Gray loses his keys when they come. Some day, I hope, the Society will make bold to put out an illustrated catalogue. Blocks to illustrate it already exist ; parts of it have already been written piecemeal by our Curator, and it should be easy to prepare a stately tome which would have real value for all who could not get to Taunton. I need hardly add, that if, in respect of objects which I understand, I could help to the completion of such a work, I should be very glad. But I hope it may not be delayed till the Museum has been enlarged, and all its contents put on exhibition. Such a catalogue would be meant not for visitors—for whom a threepenny guide and selected labels would suffice—but for students who cannot come to see, but want to know what the Museum really contains.

In yet another point, the Society has been very beneficially

active. It has built up, bit by bit, a first-rate library of 20,000 volumes. What that means for isolated workers, far from the great public libraries of England, I need not explain. Few measures help better the study of our local antiquities than the provision of good local libraries. Books, after all, matter almost as much as objects. No good work can be done unless men know what their forerunners have achieved. The wise care bestowed at Exeter on the Fisher Library—soon, I hope, to be extended,—and the steps lately taken at Wells to deal with the books of Canon Scott Holmes (whose recent death we all regret) deserve high praise. I venture two small suggestions—first, that our library buy the better archæological books published abroad, *e.g.* in France, often priced beyond the limits of a private pocket; secondly, that it try to get into touch with some big lending library in London, and arrange to borrow books thence, which local readers might use in our rooms. Even costly works might be lent to a library like ours, while they might be refused to a private reader, with perhaps a family of healthy children, fond of the paint-brush and anxious to improve the illustrations.

I will add one more point, in which our Society has done well in the past, though since 1914 the war has necessarily put a veto on it. It has helped excavation; when peace returns, may it help it further. I will not touch on the thorny subject of Glastonbury, nor need I do more than refer to the volumes of our *Proceedings*, with accounts of excavations conducted by Mr. Gray. But I note that quite apart from Bath, many Roman sites in Somerset await and merit excavation. Most of these are far afield from Taunton, to the north and east, round Bath, or near Radstock, or in the Vale of Wrington, etc. But there are 'villas' well worth exploring near Bridgwater, near Langport, near Somerton, and also amid the Blackdown Hills. There is, too, the great settlement of Ham Hill, from which—thanks to Dr. Walter,—precious treasures have lately come to our Museum. Let us prepare to resume the spade, whenever the sword be sheathed and the income tax abates its fury.

(B).

I pass to my special subject, the character of Roman west-Somerset. The district may be briefly described as a salient of Roman civilisation, pushed out into south-western Britain. The point of the salient lay beyond Somerset, at Exeter. There, on the line of the Exe, Romano-British civilisation practically ended. Exeter was, in Roman days, a small Romano-British town. It had town-walls; it had houses with Roman mosaics—not many, indeed, but just enough to prove its character. It was the tribal capital of the canton of Dumnonii, which has left its name to Devonshire. Far as it lay to the westward, it had its share in civilisation. But it was an ‘ultima Thule.’ Beyond it was nothing Roman. Roman roads led to Exeter from the east; the highway which runs through Honiton and then past Fairmile and Streetway Head to Exeter seems to be of Roman origin. Another road which joins this just east of Exeter, coming from near Sidmouth by Newton Poppleford, may also be on Roman lines, while the straight road from Topsham to Exeter has much the look of a Roman way, built, perhaps, to connect Roman Exeter with sea-going ships. But west of Exeter, no sure trace of a Roman road has yet been found, though Roman milestones occur in Cornwall,⁵ and much has been wildly conjectured. The Roman, it seems, ruled as far as Land’s End, near to which he mined tin, but his civilisation did not stretch so far.

However, our concern is rather with west Somerset, and first with Taunton itself. Roman objects have been found up and down its area—numerous coins, burials and potsherds, but no houses, or streets, or structures of any sort. These finds suggest that Roman Taunton was not so much a town as a large village, or even two or three adjacent villages, divided up by the streams which still make Taunton rather a straggling town. The proper elements of town-life are wanting amid Taunton’s Roman remains. The clearest sign of communal or town-life is supplied by that humble structure,

5. One is in Tintagel Church; another at the south door of the Church of St. Hilary, near Marazion.

the drain. When men use common sewers, town-life is seldom far away. No Roman drain nor (as I have said) any Roman structure has yet been found in Taunton. I cannot accept the idea which the Ordnance surveyors got from the late Dr. Pring, or from some local enthusiast, that Bathpool Lane in the north-west of Taunton, and Ramshorn Bridge in the south-west, are Roman in origin. I regard Roman Taunton as a large, maybe a straggling place, doubtless the largest inhabited place at the time in West Somerset. Probably it was a market centre, to which Romano-British farmers sent eggs and butter, chickens and pigs (ham was much liked in Roman days), apples and, maybe, cyder.

In this connection I note that no important Roman road led to or through or even near Taunton. The great Fosseway which connected Bath with Exeter ran near Yeovil and Chard, but its line lies 15 or 20 miles to the south-east of Taunton; and while some stray finds suggest that a branch-road from it might have run to Taunton, perhaps along the line of one of the present branch G.W. railways, the evidence is very weak. Actually, the easiest natural route from east and mid-Somerset across the 'moors' to Taunton is the ridgeway along the top of the Polden Hills, from Street near Glastonbury to Bridgwater. Possibly the Romans used this, but direct proof is lacking. Nor is there real evidence for a conjectured track from Honiton across the Blackdown Hills to Taunton. On one of its maps, the Automobile Club labels the road from Honiton to Cullompton as 'Roman,' but one need not worry about that.

Turn now to the country round Taunton, and first to the upland on the south, the Blackdown Hills. Civilised life existed in Roman days in that high expanse. Two 'villas,' which were clearly better than mere farm-houses, existed here, one at Wadeford (Combe St. Nicholas), the other not far off, close by Mr. Elton's house at Whitestaunton, connected, it may be, with the spring called St. Agnes' Well. Some day, both sites will have to be fully dug up. No doubt other such remains await discovery among the grass-grown recesses of this upland. Indeed, any antiquary who wanders through these hills might well, even in war-time, look out for

Roman traces. They are known mostly to the shepherd and to the drainer, whose tools encounter them in draining fields ; but they do not get mentioned till one actually asks, and they are seldom reported to the workers in the lowland. In the eighteenth century the country clergy noted such remains actively, and reported them to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and to similar periodicals. To-day, the growing labours of parochial work seem to have crowded out these secular interests. The Blackdown valleys, however, are likely places for Roman farms or country-houses. They open out to the south and west winds, while the long high ridge which looks down on Taunton and Wellington shelters them from north and east.

Roman villas, I may explain here, were not what we now call 'villas,'—elegant suburban houses, with bow-windows, lace curtains, and neat tiled paths to their front doors. The larger Roman 'villas' correspond to our modern country-houses. They were the comfortable and often luxurious dwellings of well-to-do landowners. The smaller, simpler 'villas' may rather be called farm-houses, less comfortable, but not uncivilised. Those who lived in the 'villas' could some of them speak and write latin, and that seems true of not only the masters, but also of the servants. For instance, two British villas have yielded potsherds marked '*fur*' ('thief'). These marks I take to be warnings from the servants of one house to those of another ; it is just what many of us long ago wrote in our school-books, to warn unscrupulous school-fellows. It follows that some Romano-British domestic servants could read and write, and understood at least certain Latin words. What influence such houses had on the neighbouring peasantry it is not easy to guess, but we may believe that they had influence, and we may say that the eastern Blackdown Hills contained at least two little centres of civilisation, occupied, it may be, mainly in winter (for hunting), but still not without effect on the neighbourhood.

North and west of Taunton rise other hills, Quantock, Exmoor⁶ and so forth. Here 'villas,' etc., are, I believe, wholly absent. But two or three features merit notice.

6. Exmoor Forest lies mostly within Somerset, and the Exmoor upland has more to do with Taunton than with North Devon, as indeed modern postal arrangements testify.

(a) Some hoards of late Roman coins⁷ suggest that in late Roman days Irish raiders landed in Minehead Bay, housed amid the moors, and pillaged inland, storing their booty in the recesses of the hills. They were, so to say, forerunners of the Scottish Doones of the seventeenth century; they have naturally left no more structural trace than the Doones in Badgworthy.⁸ However, the wildness of the coast, from Minehead to Morte, and the wildness of the moors behind that coast may have deterred Irishmen from very frequent or serious landings.

(b) Perhaps, too, miners dug for the iron ore (brown haematite)⁹ in the hills near Luxborough—ore that, if only it were present in greater quantities, would to-day be exceedingly valuable. But of actual Roman workings I have found no clear trace.

(c) Lastly, Exmoor has yielded two remarkable inscriptions of late Roman date, which, as they have never been fully described in our *Proceedings*, I will treat in an appendix, p. xxxviii; the more remarkable of these was detected about 1890 on open moorland on the top of Winsford Hill, 8 miles north of Dulverton. It bears the name of 'Caratacus,' that is, the name which we know better as Caractacus. The other, found

7. See my paper, *Archæological Journal*, 1903, LIX, pp. 342 foll.; also H. St. G. Gray in *Trans. Devon Assoc.*, XLIV, 715-717.

8. I accept the view that the Doones are historical, and came from Scotland. See proof in the Rev. J. F. Chanter's paper, in the *Transactions of the Devonshire Association* for 1903 (vol. xxxv, 239-250). Whether the correct spelling is Badgeworthy, or Badgworthy (ordnance maps), or Bagworthy (Blackmore in "Lorna Doone"), I do not know. The local pronunciation (as Blackmore noted) is "Badgery."

9. The Brendon Hill mines have important veins of spathic iron ore. Near Simonsbath, one of these is or was known as the 'Roman Lode.' But the production of ore—especially lately—has been small and unimportant; recent attempts to re-open the mines (10 or 12 years ago) are said to have been unsuccessful; see the Home Office "Returns of Production of Ore in the United Kingdom," and the "Report on the Sources and Production of Ores used in the iron and steel industry" (issued by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, 1918, p. 25, etc.). See also W. W. Smyth, *Quarterly Journal of Geological Society*, xv (1858), pp. 105 foll. Further west, across the Devonshire border, Combe Martin boasts of a silver mine, and Mr. Blackmore—probably using local tradition—records gold-mining in the seventeenth century, near Black Barrow Down.

about 1910, between Lynton and Parracombe, is the tombstone of one 'Cavudus' (Plate I). Both stones seem to belong to the class which antiquaries agree to call Christian, and assign to the British post-Roman period. One may think that Christians in that troubled age fled to eastern Exmoor for refuge from the invading Saxon. One may think too that, as the English pressed them hard, the thoughts of the Britons may have gone back to a British hero who had fought bravely for their freedom against the Roman invaders of the first century. Certainly the occurrence of the two stones, the one in the extreme west of Somerset, the other just a few miles across the Devon border, is very notable.

East of Taunton, in the Parret levels, other interesting features meet us. On the western edge of these levels, near Bridgwater, and on the eastern edge near Langport, a few Roman 'villas' existed; none of them has been properly explored as yet, but it is clear that some form of civilised Romano-British life flourished on the edge of the marshes east of Taunton. Again, field-names in the parish of Chedzoy and Drayton furnish two of the seven or eight known 'chesters' of Somerset (*see note, at the end of this paper*). Moreover, pottery-mounds in the 'moors,' under the west end of the Polden ridge, point to brick-making and possibly to peat-digging, but these undrained moors, rife as they must have been with ague, can have offered little attraction to any but the very poorest class of settlers.

Throughout, no Roman soldiers occur. If Irish landed on the north coast, and pillaged, the government left them there. Brigands, indeed, abounded in the Roman Empire, as dacoits in parts of modern India. They were accepted as necessary evils, as we accept tax-collectors and rate-collectors, or as western England in the seventeenth century for a few years tolerated the Doones. If brigands ever became intolerable in Roman days in our hills, stealing cattle, kidnapping women and children to sell as slaves, and the like, the remedy was to send to the legionary fortress at Caerleon-on-Usk (Newport in Monmouthshire) and fetch a force of soldiers to clear them out. Indeed, with this resource at hand, there was no need for a permanent garrison in our region, nor is there anywhere

in Somerset any sign of one. The military remains on Ham Hill seem to belong mainly to the beginning of the Roman occupation. Some, indeed, may argue from the two 'chesters' at Chedzoy and Drayton, that Roman troops were posted there. But 'chester,' though derived from the latin 'castra,' and though generally (but not always) used of Roman sites, does not necessarily imply a military post. There are many 'chesters' in England, at spots which show no sign of Roman troops; in southern Scotland, there are many 'chesters' which have nothing to do with the Romans. (*See* p. xxxix, foll.).

The truth is, that the Roman Imperial army lay almost wholly on the frontiers. In Britain, it lay in the north, close to the two great frontier-walls, the Wall of Hadrian between Newcastle and Carlisle, and the Wall of Pius between Edinburgh and Glasgow. The south was free from troops. Guide-books often point out that the streets of this or that Romano-British site once echoed to the tramp of the mailed legionary. I doubt if, after the first conquest, Roman soldiers were ever posted in Somerset. Victims of gout and arthritis no doubt sought the Bath waters. But whether they took their armour with them, and stalked about in it, may be doubted.

The Empire, indeed, behind its frontiers, was on the whole a land of peace. The Stoic religion, which ruled many minds in the Empire, described the condition of the truly wise man, as one of outward war and inward peace. That well describes the Empire itself. West Somerset, I imagine, save for chance brigands and the like, was a peaceful land, but on the northern frontier of Britain, and on the continental frontiers in Europe, and in Asia, things were different. There the Empire had to face the so-called Invasions of the Barbarians, vast migrations of warlike peoples, set in motion by strange stirrings far away in Central Asia, where water-springs were drying up and rainfall was failing, and wild tribes, Huns and others, were moving westward to seek new homes. The storm broke on the European frontiers of the Empire, about 150 A.D., and the struggle lasted till about A.D. 450, when the western Empire sank. That is the longest war known to history. During it, ten generations of men were born, grew up, and died, and in many lands these ten generations saw

not a day of peace. A Scottish novelist, Dr. George Macdonald, in his romance 'Phantastes,' speaks of the condition of life in the outermost planet of the solar system (chapter xii). That, as he perhaps fancifully observes, has the longest orbit of any planet in the solar system ; it takes so many months to circle once round the sun that its seasons far outlast those of our earth ; so protracted are they that an ordinary man, born in that 'lonely and distant star,' would not live a whole year round. If born in spring, he would be dead before autumn, after a life of unbroken summer. If born in autumn, his fate would be unmixed winter. This may be bad astronomy, but it is good human history. In the last two great Wars of Europe, the Napoleonic and the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648), men were born and grew up to man's estate, who never enjoyed any time of peace. So it was with the Roman Empire. For 300 years,

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"kings that rose up out of the populous east"

battered harder and harder at its gates, with inexhaustible man-power, and in the end it was this long war that broke the Empire down. It was not decay of morals or depopulation. Much less was it capitalism or over-export of gold or an adverse balance of eastern trade, that laid the Empire low. It was rather attrition. The barbarians were formidable fighters. Their man-power was inexhaustible. Without railways and explosives, perhaps no generalship could have wholly kept them back. Still, Rome held fast through 300 years. A long series of Emperors—some seventy or seventy-five in all—came one after another to the throne ; most of them went out to defend the frontiers, and many died in the field. They were not heroes, these rulers ; hardly one was a really first-class general or a statesman of elevated ideals or true power ; rather, they were violent men, treacherous, greedy of gold and of power ; yet none of them shrank from their task, nor did the populations of the Empire fail to support them or make common cause with the enemy. Through battles without and seditions within, through the red carnage of uncounted wars, through the devastation of great plagues, the defence went on. It was not, indeed, marked by special

genius or intelligence ; as I have said, these rulers of Rome were mostly not very able men. Real military skill was rare among them ; and even in the art of war, the Roman War Office lagged behind. It clung to an obsolete infantry, neglected new tactics, and cared little for new engines ; war was not for it a fertile mother of invention. The Roman successes were the victories of character, not of genius ; but their obstinate courage kept out the barbarian through the long years, and behind the guarded frontiers Roman civilisation took strong root and spread. The result is seen in Europe to-day. That we are allies of the Italians and the French, and even, by a strange chance, of a Hohenzollern prince in Roumania, is due in part to the persistent courage of the Roman Empire.

It will be plain that the Three Hundred Years' War can have only slightly affected Roman West Somerset. This region, close to the end of the then known world, with its coast sheltered by the storms and the unexplored width of Ocean, far from political strife and civil war, from ambition and the excitements of great cities, must have enjoyed peaceful days. News can have reached it seldom. Armies may have been destroyed, emperors have risen and fallen, before any rumour came to this world's end. We live quite another life. The morning and evening news-sheet, the telegrams at the club, record battles almost before they are fought, sometimes even battles that never get fought at all. We should have found it dreadfully dull in Roman Taunton, and the Taunton men of Roman days would have fled with horror from our more wild and savage life.

To one of the Roman struggles, however, the mind necessarily reverts to-day (July 23rd, 1918), to the hour when, on the dreary plains of Chalons, a mixed host of Gauls and others faced and foiled the most terrible of the barbarians (A.D. 451). Attila the Hun, the Scourge of God, the man who boasted that grass never grew where his horse had trodden, reached here his furthest westward point, and was thrown back into Central Europe. In that memorable fight, it was settled that Roman civilisation should survive and flourish in Western Europe, full as far east as the Rhine. Roman troops fought in the

army which threw Attila back, and Rome here performed her allotted part in guarding the future of Europe. Had the Huns beaten down the humane and civilised life which the Roman Empire had succeeded in planting, the earlier achievements of human civilisation would have wholly perished. We can scarcely doubt that such a fate would have followed the victory of Attila, for the Roman Empire then stood alone in a wild world. Outside and around it roared the chaos of barbarism. We to-day can say that, if war wrecked civilisation in Europe, it has other homes across the sea, where it might still flourish. In the fifth century, there was no such refuge for civilisation. Its one chance of survival was in the Roman Empire. To protect the tradition of an ancient culture is at certain times a necessary task, though not so striking to the imagination of the journalist as to be pioneer in fresh conquests. If war can ever be justified by its results, or force ever aid the true progress of mankind, the long resistance of the Roman Empire justified itself. By 300 years of stubborn fighting, Rome preserved for our use the religious fruits of Jewish history, the art, literature, and philosophy of the Hellenes, the social organisations of the Italians; that we are not all Huns to-day, we owe to Rome. If it is necessary to draw lessons in history, the motto of the Empire might be found in a verse of the New Testament, which itself deals with a tribulation, greater (perhaps) than even that of to-day, "He that shall endure unto the end, the same shall be saved" (St. Matt. xxiv, 13).

It is true that in the end the Empire fell, but not until it had planted its civilisation so firmly in Western Europe that when the Huns finally broke in, the barbarian races came rather to admire than to destroy.

POSTSCRIPT.—The preceding article was written and read last July; since then the world has changed so much that many sentences may seem out of date. I cannot, however, recast the whole article, nor can I feel sure, as I correct the proofs in November, that further changes might not make any revision equally inappropriate. I therefore leave the article practically as delivered in July, and hope that my readers may adjust the facts for themselves.

NOTE 1.

ROMAN CHRISTIAN INSCRIPTIONS ON EXMOOR.

I have alluded above to two remarkable inscriptions of late Roman, or rather post-Roman date, which have been found on Exmoor, one in Somerset, the other a few miles over the Devonshire border. As neither of these seems to have been much noticed in Somersetshire, and as something can be added to an account of the latter in our *Proceedings* (xxxvi, ii, 82-87, with a poor illustration), and as I have myself seen both stones, I venture to add a short note on them.

(a). One was detected, five or six years ago, by the Rev. J. F. Chanter, F.S.A., on the high land between Lynton and Parracombe. It is a rude block of local sandstone, 6 feet long by 2 feet broad, with two lines of rude lettering running lengthways, and broken at the end of the second line. (Plate I). The letters are :

CAVVD-FLIVS
C-V-L-*

Here *I* is four times written horizontally, as not seldom on such stones. In the word *filius* in the first line, as my plate shews, the first *I* is omitted ; the second is tacked on to the end of the L. The lettering may be read, then,—

Cavudi f[i]lius Civilis[s], 'here lies Cavudus, son of Civilis.' (*Devonshire Association*, XLV, 1913, p. 270 ; see my *Roman Britain* in 1913, p. 41).

This is an ordinary tombstone of a British post-Roman period. The name 'Cavudus' is a Celtic name, connected with a south Welsh Cewydd. There is or was, as Sir John Rhys pointed out to me, an extinct church in Glamorgan called Llangewydd. Though the stone bears no specific sign of religion, we may put it down as Christian, that is, as put up by and to a Christian.

(b). The other stone was detected about 1890, on Winsford Hill, some eight miles north of Dulverton, standing on the open moorland, nearly 1200 feet above the sea, near a farmhouse called Folly.¹ It is a rude block of hard slaty stone, about 3½ feet long, exclusive of the part which is now below the surface, and about 15 inches broad. The lettering which is fairly legible in a good light (best about midday) is arranged as follows, in two lines lengthwise. The first letter in the second line is a broken N. :

CARĀACI
•I EPVS

That is, *Carataci nepus*. In the first line, the second A, with a bar (Ā) across the top, denotes AT or TA. Rhys was doubtless

1. It is near the 'Spire Cross' (see Ordnance Survey, 6in., Som. LVII, N.W.).



ROMANO-BRITISH INSCRIBED STONE BETWEEN
PARRACOMBE AND LYNTON.



right in taking *nepus* to stand for the latin *nepos*, and to mean, as that word does, on other Romano-British inscriptions, 'the kin of,' or 'the descendants of'; this is a Celtic method of expressing kinship. The inscription then means that a man or men descended from one Caratacus were commemorated here on Winsford Hill. Caratacus is, of course, the correct spelling of the name of the British hero, vulgarly known as Caractacus, who fought against the invading Romans in the first century A.D. Perhaps when, in the fourth or fifth century, the Saxon invaders were pressing on the British, British memories went back to their ancient hero, and maybe his name returned into commoner use. It will agree with the general character of these stones, if we think that this, like the stone of Cavudus, is Christian. Apparently the Christians of that troubled age fled into eastern Exmoor for refuge from the barbarian English, and for a while Christianity maintained itself in these hills, just as it did in the hills of Wales and of the North.

We need not be surprised at the survival of the name, for it has survived into modern England. Everyone to-day who bears the name, commoner perhaps in the North of England than in Somerset or the Midlands, of Cradock (Caradoc or Craddock) may be considered to recall the Welsh national hero of early Roman days.²

NOTE 2.

THE PLACE-NAME 'CHESTER' IN SOMERSETSHIRE.

It may be convenient to collect here the cases known to me of 'chester' and similar forms in Somerset. I can cite eight instances:—

(1). Ilchester, the site of a Romano-British village, at the point where the Fosse-way from Bath to Exeter threw out a branch to Dorchester. The modern name means 'the chester on the river Ivel,' and this form (Ivelchester, etc.) occurs in medieval documents; thus Florence of Worcester (c. 1100 A.D.) has Givelcaster. The Roman name of the spot is unknown. The place has been identified with the *Ischalis* of Ptolemy; that, however, is perhaps a muddled form of 'Isca Sil(urum)', the well attested name of the fortress of the Second Legion at Caerleon, near Newport-on-Usk, in Monmouthshire.

(2). Stanchester in the parish of Curry Rivel, site of a Romano-

2. There was a South Welsh prince, Caradog, who fought against the English, and fell in 1035; another Caradog, belonging to Glamorgan, was a friend of Geoffrey of Monmouth, about 1145. Possibly we may trace Welsh influence on Exmoor; as Cavudus seems connected with men of the same name in Glamorgan, so the Caratacus of the Winsford Hill stone may owe his name specially to its having remained in use across the Channel, almost within sight of Winsford Hill. (As to the inscription see further *Ephemeris Epigraphica*, ix, 982, and *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1891, p. 29).

British farm or country-house, close to the boundary of Drayton and Curry Rivel parishes, and about 700 yards east of Curry Rivel church.

(3). Stanchester in the parish of Stoke-sub-Hamdon, at the bottom of Hamdon Hill. No Roman remains seem to have been found on the precise spot.

(4). Newchester, near Merriott, north of Crewkerne (no Roman remains have been noted here).

(5). Stilchester, in Barwick parish, a little south of Yeovil (ditto).

(6). Chestercroft, mentioned in the boundaries of North Pether-ton Forest, A.D. 1298 (Collinson, III, 60) : no Roman remains known here.

(7). Chesters, in Chedzoy parish. The Chedzoy Award of 1798, now in the Registrar's Muniment Room, at Oxford, notes, on p. 30, 'a tenement situated in the parish of Chedzoy, called Chesters.' It gives no clue to the exact spot, but the rector of Chedzoy told me four years ago that an orchard on the Manor Farm there bears this name, and has borne it as long as anyone can remember. Manor Farm lies west of Chedzoy village ; and at Slapeland, on the same side of the parish, Stradling (*Chilton Polden Museum*, publ. Bridgwater, 1839, pp. ii, 15) says that he found a nearly perfect hypocaust, and other remains. If these were Roman, as seems credible, and not something medieval (medieval masonry, etc., have been found near), we might believe that a Roman farm-house once stood in the west of Chedzoy parish.

(8). Chesterblade, in Evercreech parish. Here, some years ago, foundations, Roman potsherds and coins were found ; close by is the 'camp' of Smalldown, which Mr. Gray excavated in 1904, and which has yielded remains of pre-Roman date (see Mr. Gray's paper in our *Proceedings*, 1904, vol. L, pt. ii, pp. 32-49). It is not certain that the first half of the name Chesterblade is really connected with 'chester,' though the form 'Cestre bald' occurs in a Somerset plea of A.D. 1225. Mr. W. H. Stevenson, our best living authority on early English place-names, tells me that it may be derived from the early English *caestel*, and not actually from *caester*. The meaning and origin of the second part 'blade' he declares to be uncertain.³

3. Another case of 'chester' in Somerset is provided by a spot named Porchester's Post, on Worth Hill, about 1½ miles south-west of Withypool village ; but this name, I suspect, is modern, and is an importation from the Porchester in Hampshire. Anyhow, no Roman remains have been recorded as found near it, though Mr. Gray has described a stone circle about ¾ mile north-east of the spot (see *Proceedings*, LII, 1906, pt. ii, 42-50). That circle, of course, has nothing to do with things Roman, or with any name 'chester' : indeed, it is not really very near the name.

It would seem, then, that while the name Chester (or kindred form) is not uncommon in Somerset as compared with other counties, the sites on which it occurs are not by any means all or predominantly connected with occupation during the Roman period. Still less have they to do with any Roman military occupation. This, I believe to be true of most counties in England. Of course, many sites of Roman towns, like Dorchester and Winchester, contain this element in their medieval and modern names. It is the fame of these places which has led to the general idea that 'chester' necessarily denotes a Roman site.

Nor is the element 'chester' very common in adjoining counties like Devonshire and Dorset. With the exception of the name of Exeter, I know only two or three Devonshire examples. (a) According to the Woolcombe MS., a volume now in the Devon and Exeter Institution which is based on observations made about 1830-1840, there is or was, in the parish of East Worlington, five or six miles east of Chulmleigh, towards Tiverton, "a close called Witchester"; in the same parish Roman coins are said to have been found. (b) Further, according to the same authority, five miles north-west of Okehampton, near Bradbury or Broadbury, is or was a Scobchester, and near it a Chester moor and a Wickchester. Enthusiasts have thought that a Roman road from Exeter to Stratton in North Cornwall ran hereabouts, but the existence of this road is exceedingly doubtful. No Roman remains are quoted by Woolcombe from the vicinity.

In Dorset examples of 'chester' are no commoner, so far as I have been able to observe. The county-town Dorchester does not seem at any period to have set a pattern for the nomenclature of its neighbourhood, and the only other cases known to me are (a) Horchester, a tiny hamlet near Evershot railway station, between Yeovil and Dorchester. (b) Hogchester, a farmhouse on high ground a little inland from Charmouth. Hogchester sounds as though it were a polite antiquarian form of 'pigstye.' Actually no old form of it seems to be known, and it is not quite clear (Mr. Stevenson tells me) whether the second half of the name really contains 'chester' or not. No Roman remains seem ever to have been noted on the spot, nor, when I once visited it, could I detect any bits of Roman tile or Roman potsherds lying on the surface anywhere. (c) Bedchester, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Shaftesbury, near Fontmell Magna, on the south-western edge of Cranborne Chase; I am unaware whether any Roman remains have been recorded from these sites, but I cannot agree with the late Mr. J. T. Irvine (*Archæological Journal*, xxii, 356) who refers to the names Horchester and Buchester (so he or his printer spells it) as indicating two Roman towns in Dorset. Chester, even where it belongs to a Roman site, does not prove that that site was a Romano-British town of any sort.

I set these details out, in the hope that a local worker may be able to verify and supplement them. That can only be done locally.

Sir C. HERCULES READ, LL.D., ex-President of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and Keeper of the British and Mediæval Antiquities in the British Museum, proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the President, and made some interesting remarks on the dating of archæological antiquities which he regarded as being the very marrow of history.

Mr. A. E. EASTWOOD seconded, and the vote of thanks was heartily carried.

The meeting then closed.

Somerset Record Society.

In the summer of 1918, the Society issued the Register of John Stafford, Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1425-1443, in two volumes, edited by the late Rev. T. Scott Holmes, Chancellor and Canon of Wells. Its next publication will be a volume of documents illustrating the history of the Honour of Dunster, selected by Sir H. C. Maxwell Lyte, K.C.B. Although the material is practically ready, the enormous recent rise in the cost of printing has delayed progress.

To meet growing expenditure, an increase in the number of subscribing members is much to be desired.

The Society has suffered a grievous loss by the death of the Rev. E. H. Bates Harbin, Prebendary of Wells, who had been its Honorary Secretary and Treasurer for twenty years. It has also to deplore the death of another of its most active members, the Rev. T. Scott Holmes, mentioned above.

The Dean of Wells has since joined the Council.

Somerset Earthworks Committee.

DOLEBURY CAMP.

ON July 26th and 27th, 1918, Mr. H. St. George Gray and Captain J. M. Pollock (of Churchill) did a little excavation work at Dolebury Camp in the parish of Churchill. (The camp is fully described in "Earthwork of England," by A. Hadrian Allcroft, pp. 682-697).

Their attention was drawn to a stone-built hole of oblong form, about one third of the distance through the camp from the western entrance, and 40 paces from the interior foot of the inner vallum on the north. The hole measured 3ft. 6ins. from E. to W. by 2ft. 8ins. from N. to S. The limestone steening of the sides was vertical and reached to a depth of 3ft. 2ins. from the surface. The average size of the stones was 10ins. by 6ins. They rested on a natural sandy clay of yellow colour, which we excavated to a depth of 2ft. 6ins. below the steening. The stones were laid in fairly even courses, especially in the upper part; but no traces of mortar were observed. The upper 18ins. of the hole was open, and the filling of the lower part did not appear to have been disturbed. The filling consisted of a reddish-brown mould, mixed with blocks of limestone which had fallen in from the walls, especially on the N. and W. sides. The S. and E. walls were intact. The purpose of the hole is unknown, and there is no reason why it should not be regarded as comparatively modern. No relics were found in the filling.

On the N. side of the camp there are various patches of vertical walling on the outer face of the inner vallum, similar to the walling which may be seen at Worlebury Camp. We made some observations at a point about half-way between the east and west ends of the camp where about a length of 6 feet of this walling is exposed. In this section is one large block of limestone, measuring 32ins. by 21ins., which appears to rest in its original position on the surface line of the ground as it was before the vallum was thrown up. We cleared a considerable quantity of loose stones at the top of the filling of the fosse in this position, and some of the finer silting under these to a total depth of 4ft. 8ins. below the bottom of the large block of stone. Time did not permit of our re-excavating the fosse to the bottom, and a much larger excavation would be necessary for the purpose of ascertaining the exact method of castrametation.

Glastonbury Abbey Excavations.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS, Oct. 1 to Sept. 30, 1918.

GLASTONBURY ABBEY EXCAVATION FUND.

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
By Balance of Former Account ..	45	1 10	To Labour Account, for Weeding ..	0	19 0
„ Interest on Deposit Account, 1917 ..	0	19 11	„ Postages ..	0	2 0
„ Donation (A.G. Witherby) 1	1	0	„ Balance in hand (Sept. 30, 1918) ..	46	1 9
	£47	2 9		£47	2 9

H. ST. GEORGE GRAY, *Hon. Treasurer.*

The Entomological Section.

President—The Rev. Preb. A. P. WICKHAM, East Brent Vicarage, Burnham.*Recorder*—Mr. A. E. HUDD, F.E.S., 108, Pembroke Road, Clifton.*Treasurer*—Mr. W. A. BOGUE, F.E.S., The Bank House, Watchet.*Secretary*—Mr. H. H. SLATER, Brooke House, Cannington.

THE Annual Meeting was held at Taunton Castle on March 23rd. The membership keeps up,—38, including six dormant members absent on military service. Four new members were proposed, and two more since. There was a balance in hand of £6 12s. 5d. It was decided to inaugurate a late autumn or winter afternoon meeting (in Taunton, probably) at which specimens of interest taken during the season could be exhibited, or anything else of entomological interest, or papers read.

We had a tentative sort of field-day at Burnham on July 17th, at which we hoped to meet some of our new members. Thanks to the uncertain weather, it only produced a small muster. Those who did get there found the fine dark local race of *Aglaia* on the wing, but not much else about, apart from larvæ; a number of those of *Porcellus* were found, and of full-fed *A. fuliginosa*. But it was a cheerful and pleasant meeting, and quite worth while, in these days of abnegation,

when an entomologist dare not go out sugaring, and makes, or revises, his will before adventuring to try ivy or willow bloom.

The Ornithological Section.

President and Recorder—Dr. J. WIGLESWORTH, Springfield House, Winscombe.

Vice-President—The Rev. F. L. BLATHWAYT, Melbury Osmund, Dorchester.

Secretary and Treasurer (pro temp.)—Mr. H. ST. GEORGE GRAY,
Taunton Castle, Taunton.

IT is satisfactory to be able to report a substantial recovery in the bird population of the county from the holocaust which overtook it in the winter of 1916–17. All members of the Thrush family, Robins, and many other birds have increased remarkably, and will doubtless, in the absence of further adverse conditions, get back before long to their normal level. Not so, however, with respect to Goldcrests and Long-tailed Tits, which in this county suffered more severely than any other birds; although a little recovery has been noted in these birds, this is at present only slight, and it is to be feared that it will be many years before they again reach their former abundance.

A feature of the past winter was the great scarcity, amounting to almost complete absence, of Fieldfares, which was noted in all parts of the county.

Allusion was made in the last report to the fact that the Raven had almost certainly nested again in the Cheddar Gorge. This fact has been amply confirmed by the experience of last season, for the nest, with the young in it, was seen on more than one occasion both by the Recorder and other ornithologists, and the young were successfully reared. This return of the Raven to an old inland breeding-place is one of the most interesting ornithological events, which has taken place in the county in recent years.

The Little Owl continues to flourish. Additional records have been established during 1918, at Compton Bishop and Priddy on the Mendips, and the late Mr. R. H. Whitting dis-

covered a new nesting-site near Uphill. It is evident that the bird is now pretty generally diffused all over the Mendip district, and it appears also to have settled down in the country around West Monkton and Cothelstone, but, so far, no records are to hand from any place further west than Minehead.

Last winter was remarkable for the number of Bitterns that visited the county, no less than five having been reported from various places. Unfortunately only one of them apparently escaped, the other four having met their usual fate with the gun. This is all the more to be regretted as the effect of protection in Norfolk has been most encouraging, it having led to the re-establishment of this bird as a breeding species in that county; and though localities suitable to its habits are in Somerset now much restricted, it might perhaps under strict protection be possible to re-habilitate this interesting bird in this county also.

The most interesting record to hand this year, which although it dates back as far as 1901, has never hitherto been made public, is that of the Wall Creeper (*Tichodroma muraria*), a specimen of which was seen by Dr. Helps on the wall of his garden at Mells, in September of that year. This straggler from the Alpine regions of Europe is a very rare visitor to the British Isles, only about half-a-dozen instances of its occurrence having been reported altogether, and it has never before been recorded from this county.

Another interesting occurrence was that of a Hoopoe, a specimen of which uncommon visitor was killed at Knowle St. Giles, near Chard, on September 24th last.

The additions to the Museum Collections, given in greater detail on p. lxvi, include a Tengmalm's Owl, shot at Winscombe, 1859, and a Red Grouse shot on Blackdown, Mendip, 1884, both presented by Mr. C. L. F. Edwards; specimens of the Little Owl; a Ruff killed near Athelney, 1901, given by Mr. W. H. Rendell; a Great Northern Diver killed at Meare, 1916, from Mr. Stanley Lewis; and a four-legged Rook from Ruishton, presented by Mr. R. G. Sommerville.

Fourteen new members have joined during the eighteen months ended September 30th, 1918, making the total membership of the Section forty-six.

The Botanical Section.

President and Recorder—The Rev. E. S. MARSHALL, F.L.S.,
West Monkton Rectory, Taunton.

Secretary (pro temp.)—Dr. W. WATSON, A.I.S., Taunton School, Taunton.

THE annual general meeting was held at Taunton Castle on Thursday, February 28th, 1918, the Rev. E. S. Marshall presiding. There was a fair attendance of members but it was a matter of regret that the Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. D. Miller, was unable to be present owing to illness. The accounts for the preceding year showed a favourable balance of £2 19s. 10d. Mr. W. P. Hiern, F.R.S., of Barnstaple, was elected an Hon. Member and due appreciation of Mr. Cowan's admirable work in connection with the herbarium was shown. It was decided to arrange one local field-day, and, if possible, an autumn meeting for the discussion of the season's work and inspection of particular exhibits. Various methods of drying plants were discussed and Mr. H. S. Thompson's seven-penny handbook *How to dry Plants* was recommended, after which the members availed themselves of the invitation of the Taunton Field Club to hear Miss K. Sydenham's lecture and demonstration on "Medicinal Herbs and Herb-growing," which was much appreciated.

Contributions to the herbarium have been received from the President and others. Some common plants are still wanted and members are requested to examine the catalogue in the herbarium and note the desiderata. Mr. Cowan will be pleased to receive specimens of well-dried plants, which may be left at the Museum for him, for though he has changed his residence to Clevedon, he still continues his valuable work.

On Thursday, July 4th, a Field Lecture was given on "Aquatic plants and their modes of life" by Dr. Watson. There was a good attendance and the adaptations of aquatic plants were illustrated by means of plants collected in the ponds and streams between the Priory (Taunton) and Bathpool.

During the temporary residence of Mr. Miller at Exeter the

Society has been deprived of his valuable services and the secretarial work has been carried on during the summer by Dr. Watson. An autumn meeting for the discussion of the season's work is being arranged.

A member of the Society has expressed his willingness to present to the Library the *Journal of Botany* from Vol. I to XXXIII (1895), provided the Society is able to acquire the parts from 1896 to 1916 inclusive. Perhaps some of the members will be able to fill up the gaps.

A number of articles dealing with the botany of Somersetshire, have been contributed by members of the Section and others, to current botanical periodicals, and a summary of these is given below:—

Hurst, C. P. "North Somerset Mosses," *J. of Bot.*, Sept., 1918.

Marshall, E. S. "Somerset Notes for 1917," *J. of Bot.*, May, 1918. "*Plantago ceratophyllum*." A note on this plant which is found on Brean Down, *J. of Bot.*, June, 1918. A number of other articles and notes of general interest, *J. of Bot.*, 1918.

Roper, I. M. "*Cladium mariscus* in N. Somerset," *J. of Bot.*, Sept., 1918.

Thompson, H. S. "*Carex evoluta*," *J. of Bot.*, June, 1918. A note on a hybrid sedge from Glastonbury. "Brake Fern on an oak," *J. of Bot.*, Sept., 1918. "*Calamintha acinos*," *J. of Bot.*, Oct., 1918. An analysis of *C. acinos* Clairv. and *C. arvensis* Lamk., suggesting that they are distinct plants. "*Euonymus europaeus*." A note on the occurrence of the segregate *E. latifolius* Scop. in a wood on Tickenham hill—perhaps introduced by birds, *J. of Bot.*, Oct., 1918.

Watson, W. "Cryptogamic vegetation of the sand-dunes of the W. coast of England," *J. of Ecology*, June, 1918. A brief description of the Berrow dunes is given. "Sphagna, their habitats, adaptations and associates," *Annals of Bot.*, Oct., 1918. Somerset Sphagna are often mentioned.

Wheldon, J. A. "*Drepanocladus aduncus* v. *wheldoni*." An account of this moss and of its occurrence at Berrow.

White, J. W. "Notes supplemental to the Flora of Bristol,"
J. of Bot., Jan., Feb., Mar., 1918.

SOME SOMERSET PLANT NOTES FOR 1918.

The activities of the members of the Section have been greatly limited by travelling restrictions and other difficulties incidental to the war, but a fair amount of work has been done in the county, notably by the Rev. E. S. Marshall, Dr. H. Downes, Dr. W. Watson, Messrs. J. W. White and H. S. Thompson. In the following list of plants noted, the recorder is usually indicated by his initials. The bracketed number shows the county botanical division. New vice-county (N. and S. Somerset) records are indicated by asterisks:—

Papaver rhoeas v. *strigosum*. In a ploughed field with the type, near Bathpool (3). *W.W.*

Corydalis claviculata. Withypool (1). *E.S.M.* Cothelstone (3). *W.W.*

Arabis scabra (*stricta*). Abundantly on a stone wall between Bath and Wells, May 31st, 1731. In a herbarium (see *J. of Bot.*, Oct., 1918).

A. hirsuta. Combe St. Nicholas (6). *W.W.*

Draba muralis. Frequent on walls, Wambrook and Whitestaunton (6). *W.W.*

Hutchinsia petraea. On rocks near Bristol (10), Good Friday, 1918, "in a station known by Mrs. Sandwith and Mr. Green of Bath for several years." *H.S.T.*

**Viola segetalis*. Castle Neroche (4). *V. agrestis*. Near Wiveliscombe (3). *V. ruralis*. Crowcombe (2). *V. obtusifolia*. Quantoxhead (2), Buckland St. Mary (6). *W.W.*

Spergula arvensis. Simonsbath (1) and W. Monkton (3). *E.S.M.* Barle valley (1), Buckland St. Mary and Widcombe (6). *W.W.*

S. sativa. Turnip-field near Simonsbath (1). *E.S.M.*

**Hypericum perforatum* v. *angustifolium*. Quantoxhead (2), Buncombe (3). *W.W.*

**H. humifusum* v. *magnum*. Exford and Withypool (1). *W.W.*

Malva pusilla (teste Willmott). Waste ground, Horton (4).
H.D.

- **Erodium cicutarium* v. *triviale*. Berrow Hill, Newton St. Loe (10). *I. M. Roper. J. of Bot.*, April, 1918.
- **Ulex gallii* v. *humilis*. Exmoor (1). *E.S.M.* and *W.W.* Quantocks (2). *W.W.*
- Lotus tenuis*. Near Wrantage (3 and 4). *W.W.*
- Ornithopus perpusillus*. Withypool (1). *E.S.M.*
- Vicia tetrasperma*. Kilve (2). *W.W.*
- Lathyrus nissolia*. Ilminster (4). *H.D.* Badger Street (3). *W.W.*
- **Rubus fissus*. Near Exford (1). *E.S.M.* and *W.W.*
- **Sedum dasyphyllum*. On wall, Kilton (2). *W.W.*
- Myriophyllum spicatum*. In R. Ile, Ilminster (4). *H.D.*
- Peplis portula*. Melcombe wood, near Mells (10). *H.S.T.*
- **Epilobium palustre* v. *lavandulifolium*. Withypool (1). *E.S.M.*
- Galium tricornue*. Ilminster (4). *H.D.*
- **Carduus acaulis* v. *caulescens*. On cliffs east of Kilve (2). *W.W.*
- Lobelia dortmanna*. Ponds at Culmhead—introduced there by Sir J. Mellor.
- Polemonium coeruleum*, Jacob's ladder, occurs as an escape at Ilminster (4). *H.D.* Near Trull (3). *W.W.*
- Symphytum tuberosum*. Well established in two woods near Mells and Whatley (10). *H.S.T.*
- Cuscuta epithymum*. This Dodder is frequent on gorse and heath on the hills above Kilve and Quantoxhead (2). *W.W.*
- Linaria spuria*. Frequent in cornfields about Kilve (2). *W.W.*
- Euphrasia gracilis*. Withypool (1). *E.S.M.* and *W.W.*
- **E. campestris* v. *neglecta*. Failand and Clevedon (9). *I. M. Roper.* (See *British Euphrasiæ*, p. 21).
- **E. occidentalis*. Sec. Cedric Bucknall (*British Euphrasiæ*, p. 10). This occurs near Kewstoke and Cheddar (9).
- E. fennica*. Simonsbath (1), 900–1400 ft. *E.S.M.* On slopes of Dure Down (1), 1500 ft. *W.W.*
- E. minima*. On Nardus heath, Withypool Common (1). *E.S.M.* and *W.W.* Near Simonsbath to 1480 ft. (1). *E.S.M.*

**E. minima* × *E. curta* v. *glabrescens*. Near Simonsbath, 1250 ft. *E.S.M.*

Pinguicula lusitanica, the western Butterwort, reaches 1300 ft. on Exmoor (1). *E.S.M.* Near Wambrook (6). *W.W.*

Stachys palustris × *sylvatica*. Near R. Ile, Donyatt (4). *H.D.* Knowle St. Giles (4). *W.W.*

**Plantago lanceolata* v. *sphaerostachya*. Minehead and Quantocks (2). Cothelstone (3). *W.W.*

**P. coronopus* v. *pygmaea*. Minehead. On the coast from St. Audries to Lilstock (2). *W.W.*

Littorella lacustris. Near Cow Castle, Barle valley (1). *E.S.M.*

Scleranthus annuus. W. Monkton (3). *W. D. Miller*. Castle Neroche (4) and Buckland St. Mary (6). *W.W.*

**P. convolvulus* v. *pseudo-dumetorum*. Cultivated ground, Ilminster (4). *H.D.*

P. persicaria × *lapathifolium* is not infrequent. *W.W.*

**Polygonum lapathifolium* v. *incanum*. W. Sedgemoor (3). *W.W.*

Elodea canadensis with pistillate flowers, June, 1918, Trull (3). *W.W.*

Polygonatum multiflorum. "A Solomon's Seal (probably this species) was observed by Mr. E. J. Piper in a small wood near Exford" (1). *E.S.M.* In a wood near Mells (10). *H.S.T.*

P. officinale. In two woods near Babington and Mells (10). *H.S.T.*

Typha angustifolia. Old canal between Chard and Ilminster (4). *H.D.*

**Sparganium erectum* v. *microcarpon*. In the Barle about 950 ft. (1). *E.S.M.*

Scirpus setaceus. Old canal between Chard and Ilminster (4). *H.D.*

Agrostis alba v. *major*. Creech St. Michael (3). *W.W.*

A. nigra. W. Sedgemoor (3), Chard Common (6). *W.W.*

**Molinia coerulea* v. *robusta* (major) and v. *viridiflora*. Bewley Down (6). *W.W.*

**Athyrium filix-foemina* v. *convexum*. Withypool, etc.,

Exmoor (1) and near Clatworthy (3). *E.S.M.* and *W.W.*
Castle Neroche (4). *W.W.*

**Polypodium vulgare* v. *serratum*. Rocky ground north of
W. Monkton church. *E.S.M.* and *I. M. Roper*.

Ophioglossum vulgatum. Bickenhall (4). *W.W.*

**Equisetum palustre* v. *polystachyum*. Near Codsand (1).
E.S.M. and *W.W.* *Var. *nudum*. Culmhead and Bewley
Down (6), Britty Common (4) and Berrow (9). *W.W.*

Lycopodium selago. Bewley Down (6). *W.W.*

Sphagnum acutifolium. On a peaty pasture at Weston-in-
Gordano, at an elevation of 20 ft. *I. M. Roper*.

**Madotheca porella*. This rare liverwort occurs in the river
Barle below Tarr Steps. *W.W.*

**Disocera*, a new genus of fungus, "discovered in Somerset-
shire on the thallus of a lichen by W. Watson" has been
described in the *Trans. Brit. Mycological Soc.* for 1917.

Report of the Curator of the Somerset County Museum for the Year ended September 30, 1918.

THE progress in the Museum during the past twelvemonth has chiefly been of a general kind, calculated to increase the educational value, and, as the arrangement advances, to give greater facilities to the public for examining the specimens to good advantage, in spite of the fact that most of the cases are rapidly becoming overcrowded. Owing to the present high price of materials no new cases have been constructed for the Museum for three or four years past, but during that time there has been no falling off in the acquisition of specimens,—chiefly by gift.

Owing to the fact that the chief donations to the Museum and Library are included in the Annual Report of the Council of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, and as economy has to be exercised in printing and paper, this Report will not include so much detail as in some previous years.

The chief permanent additions to the collections during the year have been the antiquities found on Ham Hill, South Somerset, presented by the kindness of the collector, Dr. R. Hensleigh Walter, F.S.A., of Stoke-under-Ham, on the occasion of the Society's Annual Meeting on July 23rd, and more fully reported upon in another part of the volume of *Proceedings* for the year. The objects referred to have been added to the Walter Collection during recent years, but previously only as deposits on loan. With very few exceptions, the large collections of antiquities from Ham Hill, exhibited in the room on the upper floor of the Museum, are now the property of the Society.

The fine bronze sword found at Midsomer Norton in 1873, mentioned in the Report for 1917 as having been placed in the Museum on deposit by the Prior of Downside, has now been acquired by purchase. It is fully described in the list of Museum acquisitions. Another important piece of bronze is the knife-dagger found at the Battle Gore, Williton, which was formerly in the collection of the late Dr. Greenwell, on whose death it became the property of the Society.

Mr. T. Charbonnier has added a number of pieces to his collection of Pewter; and there have been some interesting additions to the Lace and Needlework Collections. Mrs. Barrett, of Moredon, has given some officer's uniform of the 2nd Somerset (Militia) Regiment, worn in the fifties of last century by the late Major W. Barrett.

Several Somerset birds have been acquired during the year, including Tengmalm's Owl and Red Grouse presented by Mr. C. L. F. Edwards. Last year it was reported that the relabelling of the collections of birds in separate cases had been completed. The general series of birds mounted on stands is now being dealt with in a similar manner.

This year has seen the completion of the cataloguing and ticketing of the Arthur Hull Collection, which formerly comprised the chief contents of the little museum at Chard. The Curator's full report on the collection was published in Vol. LXIII of the *Proceedings* of the Society, and has been reprinted as a Museum handbook; price 8*d.* (by post 9½*d.*).

Much of the Curator's time during the year has been occupied in the classification and arrangement of the Somerset and Bristol Trade Tokens of the XVIII and XIX Centuries, and the completion of similar work in connection with the XVII Century Tokens (specially mentioned in the 1915 Report). In this work the Curator has been assisted by Mdle. L. Bastiaensen, the writer of the labels accompanying each type. The series of the XVIII and XIX Century Tokens have been made up from the former Museum collections, largely supplemented by the gifts of tokens made by Mr. Martin Gibbs and Mr. Charles Tite. There are of course several gaps in these series which we hope to fill in the course of time, and members and others are invited to look up any local tokens

they may have, and if possible allow the Curator to make a selection of any varieties required for the County Museum.

The ancient British coins have also been arranged, and a beginning has been made to classify and exhibit the series of Roman coins found in definite localities in the county.

The Curator has also brought together the Musical Instruments belonging to the Society, and he hopes to extend this collection when opportunities present themselves.

In the list of Library acquisitions it will be seen that printed books and manuscripts have come in freely during the year. The most important and useful purchase has been the set (322 sheets) of the 6-inch Ordnance Maps of Somerset.

The Botanical Section held its annual meeting at the Castle on February 28th, the Ornithological Section on March 1st, and the Entomological Section on March 23rd. The Taunton Field Club held conversaziones for lectures in the Museum on October 4th, 1917, and January 17th and February 28th, 1918.

The Somersetshire Archæological and Nat. Hist. Society consisted of 927 members at the end of July, 1918, including twelve life members and three honorary members.

The Museum was visited by 6110 persons in 1916, and 5891 in 1917. The visitors from January 1st to September 30th, 1918, have numbered 5609. The attendance in August was large, and was exceeded only in 1903, 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1910.

H. ST. GEORGE GRAY,

*Assist.-Secretary and Librarian, Som. Arch. & Nat. Hist. Society,
Curator of the Somerset County Museum.*

Additions to the Museum.

From October 13th, 1917, to October 11th (Council Day), 1918.

I. ARCHÆOLOGY.

(1). STONE IMPLEMENTS.

GREATER part of a flint arrowhead of leaf-shaped form ; Neolithic type ; found by Mr. F. Ellis on the surface of Glastonbury Tor.—Presented by Dr. A. BULLEID, F.S.A.

Thumb-scraper of grey flint ; of Neolithic type ; found in the grounds at Ivy Lodge, Churchill, 1917.—Presented by Capt. J. M. POLLOCK.

Eight arrowheads, one saw, and one flake of flint,—forgeries made by Flint Jack *alias* Edward Simpson, who was born at Whitby, 21st May, 1812 ; also a photograph of Flint Jack.—Presented by Mr. T. W. COWAN, F.L.S.

Three Palaeolithic implements found in 1914 on the top of Pauncefoot Hill, about a mile from Romsey, Hants (for others see *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LXI, xlv.—Deposited by Lt. E. C. GARDNER.

Three flint flakes with secondary chipping, picked up by the donor :—(a) Etaples, Artois ; (b) near the Canche Valley, near St. Pol, Pas de Calais ; (c) Scarpe Valley, N. France.—Presented by Mr. CLAUDE W. GRAY.

(2). OTHER ARCHÆOLOGICAL REMAINS.

Sword of bronze, leaf-shaped, double-edged, of the late Bronze Age. Found about 8ft. below the surface, near the Somerset and Dorset Joint Line Railway Station, Midsomer Norton, 1873.—*Purchased.*

The implement, which is 26ozs. (avoirdupois) in weight, is of the following dimensions :—Length 24 $\frac{3}{8}$ ins., max. width of the top of the hilt 2 $\frac{5}{16}$ ins., max.

width of blade $1\frac{11}{16}$ ins., max. thickness $\frac{5}{16}$ in. There are three rivets for the handle, weight from 40 to 47 grains.

The sword was figured and described in *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, xxii (1876), i, 69-72; and is mentioned in Evans' *Bronze Implements*, 279. It is similar, but rather shorter, than the sword found in the Thames at Battersea (fig. 342 of Evans). In both specimens the rivets for attachment of the grip passed through three slots in the handle; in the Midsortier Norton specimen the slot on either side near the top of the hilt is of a pointed oval shape; the central slot is long and nearly rectangular. These slots were produced in the casting. The hilt-plate expands into a kind of fish-tail termination. Just above the hilt at the base of the blade are two notches as in many swords of the period.

Dagger, or knife-dagger, of bronze, without tang, length $5\frac{5}{8}$ ins. Found in draining in "Lake's Meadow" near the "Battle Gore," Williton, 1863, depth 20 ins. below the surface.—*Presented*.

It formerly belonged to the Countess of Egremont, but in 1877 it came into the hands of Mr. Spencer G. Perceval who passed it on to the late Dr. Greenwell, of Durham, in 1883, on condition that it became the property of the Somersetshire Archaeological Society at his death.

The following relics found on Ham Hill (Site D' 10):—Bronze razor with modelled handle; polished bone implement with side-hole for suspension,—perhaps a stamp for ornamenting pottery; fragment of pottery stamped with circles.—*Presented* by Dr. R. HENSLEIGH WALTER, F.S.A.

Core or waste disc of Kimmeridge shale, found in the neighbourhood of Somerton.—*Presented* by Mrs. VALENTINE.

Two horseshoes, found with another in 1910 in excavations at Stratton-on-the-Fosse in opening the Fosse road (*Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LXII, lxi; *Proc. Bath Branch Som. Arch. Soc.*, 1910, 65-66).—*Presented* by the Rev. E. HORNE.

Fragment of a worked disc of sandstone picked up by the donor in Dolebury Camp, Churchill, 1918.—*Presented* by Mr. H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

Fibula of bronze of the "Aucissa" type, but without the inscription of the maker; length $2\frac{3}{4}$ ins.; Roman; provenance unknown.

Red coral figure in kneeling attitude; height $1\frac{5}{8}$ ins.

Presented by the Rev. Dr. S. J. M. PRICE.

Amphora of drab-coloured earthenware, height 16ins.; Roman (?); lamp of red terra-cotta, of circular form, having a handle and seven nozzles; maker's name on bottom; Roman.—Presented by Mr. H. CORNER.

II. ETHNOGRAPHY.

(1). MISCELLANEOUS.

Painted plaster cast of a statuette of Hannah More, religious writer and philanthropist, who lived at Barley Wood, Wrington, 1802–1828.—Presented by Mr. F. BUTLAND.

Man-trap, length 4ft. 9½ins., which tradition says used to be set in the wood at the back of Brockley Cottage, West Town, N. Somerset.—Presented by Mr. DONALD COX.

Brass badge of Robert Gray, who erected and endowed the almshouses in East Street, Taunton, in 1635. Crest: a badger proper.—Presented by Mr. H. B. SHEPPARD.

Door-key, mediaeval, Cothelstone Church.—Presented by the Rev. C. F. METCALFE.

Safety-lamp marked “Evans’ Patent,” height 8ins.; Davy safety-lamp, stamped on the top “J. Hilton, Wigan,” height 9ins.; heavy door-key used at Horsham Gaol, Sussex, up to the time of its demolition; copies of three objects carved in jet by Flint Jack, the well known forger.—Presented by Mr. T. W. COWAN, F.L.S.

“Wimble-stock,”—a crank used by carpenters for boring with various “bits”; also two bits; made and used by the donor’s grandfather at Puckington, *circa* 1800 (see *English Dialect Dictionary*, VI, 499).—Presented by Mr. ROBERT C. VILE.

Four brass candlesticks, heights from 5½ins. to 12½ins.; piece of worm-eaten wood containing iron bullet.—Deposited by Lt. E. C. GARDNER.

Vessel of cast iron consisting of a spouted cup fixed to a tray or saucer; used for melting mutton fat to make rushlights. Found about 5 feet below the surface in foundations at Norton-sub-Hamdon, *circa* 1897 (*Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LXIII, 139).—Presented by Dr. R. HENSLEIGH WALTER.

Tobacco-pipe of clay, found with many others at Priddy, *circa* 1887; and another found in the grounds at Downside Abbey, 1900.—Presented by the Rev. E. HORNE.

Buddha in marble, with all but the face gilded; height 13½ ins. Taken from a Burmese temple.—Presented by Miss STAWELL in memory of her father, the late Colonel G. D. Stawell, late Director of Military Education in India.

Two arrowheads of iron, which, from the shouldering of the tang and form of the blade, are probably Asiatic, and perhaps Indian.—Presented by Mr. J. C. M. HALL-STEPHENSON.

(2). MILITARY COSTUME AND NEEDLEWORK.

The following officer's uniform worn by the late Major William Barrett of the 2nd Somerset (Militia) Regiment:—Coatee of the Light Company, *circa* 1854, and two pairs of epaulets worn with the coatee (the pair with the hanging fringe belonged to the ordinary companies); double-breasted tunic,—the first tunic which replaced the coatee,—*circa* 1856; single-breasted tunic, which soon superseded the double-breasted tunic; military cap, or kepi, with badge inscribed "Second Regiment" encircling monogram V.R., below "Defendemus," *circa* 1871.

Two coatees, full dress and undress, of Indian Cavalry, *circa* 1850, worn by Captain William Barrett, uncle of Major William Barrett.

Presented by Mrs. BARRETT, of Moredon (*per* Mr. and Mrs. A. G. BARRETT).

Cap, or kepi, with badge inscribed "Third Battalion Somerset Rifle Volunteers," bugle and "13" in centre; cap of navy blue cloth with badge of the "2 V.B. Somerset."—Deposited by Lt. E. C. GARDNER.

Shoulder-badge, gilt, "Somerset"; circular brooch of mother-of-pearl, enamel and white metal—badge of the Somerset Light Infantry—inscribed, P.A., and JELLALABAD.—Presented by Mr. C. TITE.

Belt, Prussia, inscribed "Gott mit uns"; taken in the great European War.—Deposited by Mr. CLAUDE W. GRAY.

Pair of hand-knitted mittens, given by Harriet Countess of Erroll in 1858 to Miss Jane Clarke, who gave them to the donor, 1907 ; pair of mittens which belonged to Susan Countess Beauchamp, given by her to a friend of Dr. West of Malvern, and by him given to his sister-in-law Miss J. Clarke, about 1870, who gave them to the donor ; pair of mittens knitted by Mrs. Ashton's great-aunt Miss Parker of Dunmow, near Clitheroe, about 1770, and given to the donor in 1889 ; piece of sampler needlework—the Lord's Prayer—worked by Mrs. Ashton's great-aunt Miss Katherine Carr, 1722.—Presented by Miss EDITH M. K. PRICE (sister of the Rev. Dr. Price).

Embroidered shawl which came into the ownership of Miss Henrietta Harwood of Tintinhull from her mother who was related to a Mrs. Napper of Tintinhull Court.—Presented by the Rev. Dr. S. J. M. PRICE.

A "kiss-me-quick" in blue silk, given to the donor by Mrs. Douglas Lewis of Stoke-under-Ham ; worn by her mother Mrs. Gaylard, middle of XVIII Century. It was used as a shade, being placed over the front of a poke-bonnet.—Presented by Dr. R. H. WALTER, F.S.A.

III. CHINA, POTTERY, AND GLASS.

Spill-vase of Worcester china bearing a representation of Nunney Castle, Somerset ; height 4ins. ; first half of XIX Century.—Presented by Mr. JOHN E. PRITCHARD, F.S.A.

IV. NUMISMATICS, AND PEWTER.

The following objects have been added to the Charbonnier Collection of Pewter (*deposited on loan*):—

Flagon, height 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. *Circa* 1630–40. From a church in Yorkshire. (No. 426a).

Water-jug, height 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins. ; XVIII Century. (No. 427).

Spoon of latten, slip-top ; length 6ins. ; late XVII or early XVIII Century. (No. 428).

Spoon of latten, round bowl, flat stem, small rounded knop ; length 6ins. ; French (?) ; XIV Century (?). (No. 439).

Chalice, tazza-shaped, height $5\frac{5}{8}$ ins.; Scotch; XVII Century. (No. 429).

Paten, beaded edge, diam. $6\frac{1}{8}$ ins.; XVIII Century. (No. 430).

Hot-water plate, diam. $8\frac{1}{8}$ ins.; mark of "S. Cocke London"; engraved on base, "Senr. Masters Table Ch. Ch."; early XIX Century. (No. 431).

Hot-water plate, diam. $8\frac{1}{4}$ ins.; same mark as No. 431; engraved, "Junr. Masters Table Ch. Ch." (No. 432).

Plate, pentagonal, waved edge, diam. $9\frac{3}{4}$ ins.; mark of Joseph Spackman, Cornhill, London; middle of XVIII Century. (No. 433).

Plate, round, diam. $8\frac{5}{8}$ ins.; mark of Benjamin Parham, Plymouth Dock. (No. 434).

Box and cover, diam. 4ins.; disc on cover inscribed, "Mechi, 4 Leadenhall St. London." (No. 435).

Dish and cover, diam. including a pair of perforated handles 11ins.; German; XVII Century. (No. 436).

Plate, *Apostle teller*, diam. $7\frac{3}{4}$ ins.; German (probably Nuremberg), 1600-1660. (No. 437).

Castor-oil spoon, length $6\frac{3}{8}$ ins.; early XIX Century. (No. 438).

The following presented by Mr. CHARLES TITE:—

XVII CENTURY TRADE TOKENS:—

Obv.—IOSEPH . TANTEN = I . T . *Rev.*—IN . MORTEN .
1659 = I . T . (*unpublished*).

Obv.—EDWARD . NETHERCOATE = A lion. *Rev.*—IN .
BROAD . STREET . 1669 = HIS | HALF | PENY | E . E . N .
(*unpublished*, London?).

Gloucestershire:—Nos. 44 and 46 (Cirencester), 100 (Gloucester), 118 (Marshfield). *Devon*:—Nos. 53 (Cullompton), 316, 319 and 321 (Tiverton). *Dorset*:—Nos. 9 (Blandford), 41 (Bridport), 62 (Dorchester), 93 (Lyme Regis), 148 (Shaftesbury), 198 (Weymouth). *Hants*:—Nos. 13 (Andover), 232 (Winchester). *Berks*:—Nos. 52 (Newbury), 124 (Reading). *Oxon*:—Nos. 134 and 160 (both Oxford). *Surrey*:—No. 135 (East Horsley). *Kent*:—No. 220 (Dover). *Essex*:—No. 128 (Colchester). *Middlesex*:—No. 39 (Cranford). *Southwark*, No. 435. *London*, No. 2716.

XVIII CENTURY TRADE TOKENS :—

Halfpennies :—County, No. 21 ; Bath, Nos. 23, 28, 30, 30a, 37, 40c, 40f, 41, 52a, 53, 54a, 55a, 56b, 59, 62, 66, 67, 69, 72, 73 ; Bridgwater, Nos. 74 (*gilt*), 74d, 75 ; Bristol, Nos. 77 (without period after “ Bristol ”), 78, 80, 81, 87 ; Dunkirk, Nos. 93, 94, 94a.

Farthings :—Bath, Nos. 97, 99, 100.

XIX CENTURY TRADE TOKENS.

Silver :—Bath, Nos. 3, 4, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16 (two specimens) ; Bristol, Nos. 18, 21, 24, 37 (two specimens), 38, 43, 48, 50, 54, 56 ; Chard, No. 62 ; Frome, No. 65.

Copper :—Bath, Nos. 72, 73 ; Bristol, Nos. 75 (two specimens), 77, 88, 89, 91, 94, 95, 103, 104, 119 (*brass*).

XVIII Century halfpenny, Lancaster (No. 18a), “ Payable at W. Gye’s Printer Bath,” 1794.

Shaftesbury sixpence (two specimens), 1811 (No. 24).

Halfpenny. *Obv.*—**COLONEL KIRK** = Bust to left. *Rev.*—**NORTH WALES** = Harp and crown.

Two mail coach halfpennies inscribed to J. Palmer ; two types. (*D. N. B.*, XLIII, 139–143). John Palmer (1742–1818), projector of mail-coaches, was born at Bath.

Token of Meredith Davies, Wine Street, Bristol, haberdasher (the inscriptions read backwards).

Worn penny of George III, 1797,—stamped on the reverse, “ Wilkins, Builder, Langport.”

Three trade checks, (1) Devonshire Arms, Wellsway, Bath ; (2) Crown Inn, Bathwick ; (3) Twerton Unionist Club.

Medal of bronze, Blundell’s School, Tiverton.

Jubilee medal, Cheddon Fitzpaine (*Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LX, i, 104).

Collection of 326 Roman coins found at Combe Down, near Bath, *circa* 1860, in a field adjoining the garden of the late Mr. George Cruickshank where quarrying was carried on. The greater part of the coins were listed in Scarth’s *Aquae Solis* (1864), p. 134.—Presented by Mr. G. E. CRUICKSHANK.

The coins are as follows :—

Denarii (2) :—Septimius Severus, 193–211 ; Valens, 364–378.

First Brass (1) :—Severus Alexander, 222–235.

Second Brass (3) :—Antonia, wife of Nero Drusus, died A.D. 39 ; Domitian, 72–96 ; Faustina, senior, died A.D. 141.

Third Brass (320—a few barbarous) :—Gallienus, 254–268, two ; Postumus, 259–267, one ; Victorinus, 265, two ; Tetricus I, 267–273, nine ; Tetricus II, 267–273, four ; Claudius II, 269–270, four ; Carausius, 287–296, one ;

Theodora, 2nd wife of Constantius I, two ; Constantine I, 306-337, seven ; Constantinopolis, eleven ; Urbs Roma, nine ; Constantine II, 317-337, six ; Constans, 333-350, nineteen ; Constantius II, 337-361, fourteen ; Magnentius, 350, six ; Valentinian I, 364-375, twenty-three ; Valens, 364-378, twenty-two ; Gratian, 367-383, eight ; doubtful, 124 ; unidentifiable, 43.

Medal of bronze, diam. 2ins., struck in commemoration of the Oxford Millenary, A.D. 912-1912.—Presented by Mr. P. P. EASTON.

One Pound note, Shepton Mallet Bank, 1809, "For Morgan, Dudden & Co., W. B. Morgan."—Presented by Mr. A. A. THATCHER.

Facsimile of Bank Restriction Note, by George Cruickshank.—Presented by the Rev. Preb. E. H. BATES HARBIN.

Penny of Chut, A.D. 1016-1035, struck at York ; eight Roman coins of bronze ; token, Basingstoke Canal, 1789 ; Maundy money, Victoria, 4d., 2d., 1d. (1891-95) ; Maundy money, 4d., 3d., 2d., 1d. (1901) ; half-farthing, 1844 ; coin, Fezzan.—Presented by the Rev. Dr. S. J. M. PRICE.

The following pieces presented by Mrs. VALENTINE (Somer-ton, 1917) have been catalogued :—Eleven Somerset trade tokens, XVII Century,—Nos. 72, 97, 156, 159, 175 (two specimens), 180, 213, 229c, 326, and one of "Richard Atwell, Wells, 1669" (see description and illustration in *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LXI, 118) ; XVII Century tokens, Dorchester, no. 53, Gloucester, no. 81, and Stalbridge, Dorset, no. 185 ; a few XVIII Century Somerset tokens ; a few XIX Century Somerset and Bristol tokens ; sovereign weight of brass, Royal Mint, 1821.

Twenty-two shillings weight of brass, James I.—Presented by Miss SARAH FORWARD.

French counter, found at Stoke-under-Ham, 1918. *Obv.*—**MOVTON SVI(S) DE BERRI**. *Rev.*—**AEV** (for **AVE**).—Presented by Dr. R. HENSLEIGH WALTER.

Imitation counter, Nuremberg, with "nonsense" legends and Lion of St. Mary. Found at Kingston, Cambs.—Presented by the Rev. Dr. S. J. M. PRICE.

Three trade checks, Shepton Mallet,—"Crown Inn," "Bunch of Grapes," and "F. Showering."—Presented by Mr. H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

Trade check, "Three Tuns Inn."—Presented by the Rev. Preb. R. HAYES ROBINSON.

Nineteen silver and white metal Asiatic coins.—Presented by Capt. J. M. POLLOCK.

V. MANUSCRIPTS, DRAWINGS, ENGRAVINGS, PHOTOGRAPHS, PRINTED MATTER, ETC.

Manuscript Map of Glastonbury and environs, XVIII Century. (Partly figured and described in *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LXII, 113–115).—*Presented*.

Receipt, dated 26th September, 1657, given by the Mayor of Taunton and others to the executors of Robert Blake for a legacy of £100 bequeathed by him to the poor of Taunton.—Presented by the executors of the Rev. Dr. N. H. C. Ruddock, to the Corporation of Taunton. (*Deposited by the Mayor and Corporation*). The receipt is inscribed as follows:—

Received by us whose names are hereunto subscribed this 26th day of September 1657 of George Blake Nicholas Blake Benjamin Blake & Alexander Blake Gentlemen Executors of the last will & Testament of the right honorable Robert Blake Generall lately deceased the sum of One hundred pounds by his last will given as a legacy to the poore of the parrishes of Taunton Magdalen & St James witness our hands & seales the day & yeare above written.

Signed,—John Mattuck Mayor, Samuell Perry, Geo : Newton ; witnesses,—Geo : Lissant, Willi Gill, Thom. Trowbridge.

(J. Mattuck (Mattock) was a Constable of the Borough in 1655 ; G. Lissant in 1657 ; and W. Gill in 1655 and 1661).

Eleven brass-rubbings, Somerset, the work of the donor :—Axbridge, Banwell (2), Cheddar (2), Chedzoy, Churchill, Cossington (2), Hutton, and Weare.—Presented by Mr. H. G. CRAY.

Framed reproductions of two imaginary drawings of the supposed original appearance of the Glastonbury Lake Village, drawn by A. Forestier for the *Illust. Lond. News*, 2nd Dec., 1911.—*Presented*.

Four engravings as follows :—Rev. Edward Tottenham, Prebendary of Wells and Minister of Laura Chapel, Bath ; George Norman, Mayor of Bath, 1834, 1835 and 1841 ; the Earl of Shaftesbury, who as Lord Ashley was M.P. for Bath,

1847-51; the Earl Cadogan, who as Viscount Chelsea was M.P. for Bath, 7th May, 1873, to 28th June, 1873.—Presented by Mr. F. SPRAWSON.

Photograph of an engraving of the Hon. George Wade, field-marshal (1673-1748); M.P. for Bath, 1722-48.—Presented by the Rev. Preb. R. HAYES ROBINSON.

Large photograph (framed) of Sir Edward Burnett Tylor, D.C.L., F.R.S. (1832-1917), at the age of 75 years (*Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LXIII, xii).—Presented by Lady TYLOR.

Print of Lieut.-General Sir Stanley Maude.—Presented by Miss A. E. MAUDE.

Print of Isabella Tinkler, bookseller, Richmond, Yorks, died 6th October, 1794, aged 92 years.—Presented by Mr. F. WERE.

Engraving of Frome (P. Crocker); Frome Church, water-colour sketch by P. Crocker; houses at West Porlock, pencil drawing by John Phelps, 1810; Dr. Phelps' shop, 1805, water-colour sketch by J. Phelps.

Photograph of a war shrine erected in St. Mary's Church, Stoke-under-Ham—constructed of teak wood and copper from H.M.S. *Britannia*; inscribed "Given by Eric and Stanley Hensleigh Walter in memory of their kinsman, Fleet-Surgeon Hugh Leigh Norris, R.N., who gave his life for his country while on duty on H.M.S. *Indefatigable* in the Battle of Jutland, 31st May, 1916."

Presented by Dr. R. HENSLEIGH WALTER.

Seventeen small pencil drawings, chiefly of Clifton, *circa* 1820, drawn by Miss Ann Griffiths, a cousin of the father of the donor, who lived in the Hotwells Road, Clifton.—Presented by Mr. E. A. FRY.

Photograph of Chip Cottage, Maiden Bradley, from a film by Dr. B. Pope Bartlett, Bourton.

Two photographs of the old church at East Lydford.—Presented by Mr. J. C. M. HALL-STEPHENSON.

Photograph of an old circular stone building at Berrow.—Presented by the Rev. C. F. METCALFE.

"The Dandies' Ball; or, High Life in the City," with 16 coloured illustrations, London, 1824.—Presented by Mrs. E. A. CHILCOTE.

VI. NATURAL HISTORY.

(1). ANIMALS, BIRDS, INSECTS, ETC.

Tengmalm's Owl (*Nyctala Tengmalmi*, Gmelin); shot in the parish of Winscombe in 1859 (see Gould's "Birds of Great Britain"; Yarrell's "British Birds," I, 155; Frohawk's "British Birds," III, 72; *Vict. Co. Hist. list*, I, 151, no. 108; "Zoologist," 1888, p. 176).

Red Grouse (*Lagopus scoticus*, Latham) shot by the donor on Blackdown, Mendip, 24th September, 1884 (see *Vict. Co. Hist.*, I, 156, no. 170; "Zoologist," 1885, p. 147; grouse vol. of "Fur and Feather" series, p. 37).

Skin of Little Owl (*Athene noctua*), shot at Compton Bishop, 23rd January, 1918.

Presented by Mr. C. L. FRY EDWARDS.

Little Owl (*Athene noctua*) shot by a labourer at West Monkton, 29th November, 1917.—Purchased by the Ornithological Section.

Little Owl (*Athene noctua*) shot, 3rd June, 1918, in a field near Franklin's Farm, parish of Chewton Mendip.—Presented by the Rt. Hon. Earl WALDEGRAVE (*per* Mr. B. W. Tucker).

Ruff (*Pavoncella pugnax*), male, killed near Athelney, 28th December, 1901.—Presented by Mr. WYNDHAM H. RENDELL.

Great Northern Diver (*Colymbus glacialis*), shot on flooded land at Meare, October, 1916.—Presented by Mr. STANLEY LEWIS.

Rook (*Trypanocorax frugilegus*) with four legs, taken in the grounds at Ruishton House, May, 1914.—Presented by Mr. R. G. SOMMERVILLE.

Case of birds' eggs collected by the donor when a boy in the neighbourhood of Norton Fitzwarren.—Presented by Mr. C. H. MORRIS.

Egg of the Fulmar Petrel (*Fulmarus glacialis*), taken at Hanha Island, Sutherland, 30th May, 1918. Egg of the Grey Lag-Goose (*Anser ferus*), taken in Sutherland, 16th May, 1918.—Presented by Lt.-Col. A. E. LASCELLES.

Common or Garden Snail, a scalarid *Helix aspersa*—the

monstrosity *Cornucopia*, Gmelin. Found by the donor in his garden, Church Cottage, East Brent, Sept., 1918.—Presented by Mr. ARTHUR DOWNES.

This is the fourth specimen which has come under the notice of Mr. E. W. Swanton. Two of the specimens are figured in his *Mollusca of Somerset*, Plate IV, nos. 2 and 3, and p. 29. It is not known if the scalarid feature is hereditary or not.

(2). FOSSILS, BOTANICAL SPECIMENS, ETC.

Somerset plants.—Presented by the Rev. E. S. MARSHALL, F.L.S., Mr. T. W. COWAN, F.L.S., and Dr. W. WATSON.

Coloured drawings of Fungi made by the late John Aubrey Clark of Street (died c. 1880), from specimens collected by him in different parts of Somerset.—Presented by Mrs. J. AUBREY CLARK.

Part of a molar tooth of mammoth, found on the shore at Kilve.—Presented by the Rev. D. H. JAMES.

Frame containing electric oxides on glass by Andrew Crosse, Broomfield (1784–1855).—Presented by Miss COGAN.

Specimen of iron ore, Bickenhall.—Presented by Mr. W. L. RADFORD.

Sample of black material found “bubbling up” in a spring of water at Dowlish Wake, 1917.—Presented by Mr. G. W. WARRY.

Specimen of gold-bearing ore, Kamloops, British Columbia.—Presented by Capt. J. M. POLLOCK.

Sugar pine cone (*Pinus lambertiana*, Dougl.), California; the cones grow from 1 to 1½ feet in length, on all the mountains of the coast range at an elevation of about 5000–7000 feet.—Presented by Mr. T. W. COWAN, F.L.S.

ADDITIONS to the Library.

From October 13th, 1917, to October 11th (Council Day), 1918.

DONATIONS.

Several volumes added to the donor's collection of Somerset Books in Taunton Castle ; *Report, Brit. Assoc. Meeting*, Bath, 1864.—Presented by Mr. CHARLES TITE.

Archæologia, vol. LXVIII, 1916-17. — Presented by the Society of Antiquaries of London.

The Art Journal, new ser., 1912-15 (in one vol.) ; *The Journal of Indian Art*, vols. XIII-XVII, 1910-16 ; *The Connoisseur*, vols. XLIX (Sept., 1914) to XLIX (Dec., 1917).—Presented by Mr. H. MARTIN GIBBS.

Somerset Incumbents : from the Hugo MSS. in the British Museum,—with a lot of additional information in the form of letters and other loose sheets of manuscript.—Presented by the Rev. F. W. WEAVER, F.S.A.

English Local Government from the Revolution to the Municipal Corporations Act, (1) *The Parish and the County*, (2) *The Manor and the Borough* (2 vols.), by Sidney and Beatrice Webb.—Presented by Dr. G. F. SYDENHAM, in memory of his son, the late Lieut. H. St. Barbe Sydenham.

Somerset Record Society, vols. XXXI, XXXII, *The Register of John Stafford*, 1425-43.—Presented by Mr. A. H. WITHERS.

Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect, by W. D. Parish and W. F. Shaw ; *Dictionary of the Sussex Dialect*, by W. D. Parish ; *Ornamental Art Workmanship in Gold, Silver, etc.*, by M. Digby Wyatt (folio, 1852) ; *Greek-English Lexicon*, by Drs. H. G. Liddell and R. Scott ; *How to Work with the Microscope*, by Lionel S. Beale, 1868 ; *Survival and Reproduction*, by Hermann Reinheimer ; *Louis Pasteur*, translated by Lady

Claud Hamilton ; *A First Glance at the Birds*, by C. A. Keeler ; *Additional Discoveries at Cissbury*, by J. Park Harrison ; *Handy Andy*, by Saml. Lover (1898) ; *Man in the Old Stone Age*, by Rev. G. W. Bancks (1917) ; *Proc., Chard Meeting, Som. A. & N. H. Soc.*, 1882 ; *Bath and Wells Dioc. Board of Finance*, Reports 1916, 1917 ; "Copy of Verses for 1851 presented to Inhabitants of E. and W. Finsbury, etc., and *Minehead*, by Chas. Garner," etc.—Presented by Mr. T. W. COWAN, F.L.S.

Thomas Barker : *Forty Lithographic Impressions of his Drawings*, "Rustic Figures from Nature," folio, Bath, 1813 ; also 32 of the original sketches from which the drawings were subsequently drawn on stone. (For full particulars, see *Som. and Dor. Notes and Queries*, xvi, 15). *The Discovery and due Use of Glastonbury Waters consider'd : a Sermon preach'd in the Parish Church of Glaston St. John's on Sunday the 12th of May, 1751*, by William Rawlins, Vicar of Stockland-Bristol ; *Wild Flower Preservation*, by May Coley ; *The Making of a Daisy*, etc., by Eleanor Hughes-Gibb.—Presented by Dr. H. DOWNES, F.L.S.

The Charity of Richard Huish, Esq., in Taunton, containing copies of his Will (1615).—Presented by Mr. H. J. BADCOCK.

The Gate of Remembrance : the Story of the Psychological Experiment which resulted in the Discovery of the Edgar Chapel at Glastonbury, by F. Bligh Bond.—Presented by the Publisher.

The Saxon Bishops of Wells, by Dr. J. Armitage Robinson, Dean of Wells.—Presented by the Publisher.

A History of the Bristol Royal Infirmary, by Dr. G. Munro Smith, 1917.—Presented by Dr. W. B. WINCKWORTH.

Notes on the Family of Easton.—Presented by the Compiler, Mr. PERCY P. EASTON.

Primitive Sun Dials or Scratch Dials.—Presented by the Author, the Rev. ETHELBERT HORNE.

The Esquire Bedells of the University of Cambridge, from XIII to XX Century, by Rev. Dr. H. P. Stokes.—Presented by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

Proceedings, Prehistoric Society of East Anglia, vol. i, pt. 4 ; vol. ii, pts. 1-3.—Presented by the Society.

A large number of pamphlets and reprints on Botanical subjects.—Presented by the Author, Mr. W. P. HIERN, F.R.S.

Bath in History and Social Tradition, by J. Meade Falkner.—Presented by Mr. H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

Journal of the Royal Geographical Journal, vol. L (1880); *Proceedings*, ditto., vol. II (1880) to XIV (1892); *The Geographical Journal*, vols. I–VI (1893–95), bound in 3 vols.; *Supplementary Papers*, ditto., vol. I, pts. 1–4 (1882–86).—Presented by Mrs. C. T. WILSON.

Second Report on the Excavations at Wroxeter, 1913 (Soc. of Antiq., Lond.).—Presented by Dr. A. BULLEID, F.S.A.

Antiquities of England and Wales, by S. and N. Buck, 3 vols.; *Picturesque Views of Antiquities of England and Wales*, by Henry Boswell.—Presented by Mr. C. H. SPENCER PERCEVAL.

Old and Modern Weston and its Church Life; The First Guide to Weston-super-Mare, 1822.—Presented by Mr. ERNEST E. BAKER, F.S.A.

Proceedings, Harrow Architectural Club, 1915 (with illustrations of Somerset church towers); *Anglican Appendix of Hymns* (including several hymn tunes by the donor).—Presented by Dr. F. J. ALLEN.

The Book of the English Church Pageant, June 1909; *Trans. Aberdeen Ecclesiological Society*, no. XII, 1897; *Aberdeen University Magazine*, quater-centenary no., 1906; illustrations of Holyrood, Edinburgh.—Presented by the Rev. A. T. CAMERON.

A Challenge to Historians.—Presented by the Author, Major P. J. GODSAL.

Proceedings, Bath Branch, Som. Arch. and Nat. Hist. Society, 1917.

Report, Wells Nat. Hist. and Arch. Society, 1917.

Journal, Torquay Nat. Hist. Society, vol. II, no. 4, 1918.

Election Address, Taunton, B. Disraeli, 1805.—Presented by Mrs. J. MAYES.

Map of Somersetshire, by Robert Morden, 1695; *Early Venetian Printing illustrated* (1895).—Presented by Mr. E. PEARCE.

The Life of the Rev. Thos. White, D.D., with an Account of the Temple Hospital, Bristol, by W. A. Sampson; *The Mys-*

terious Origin of the Bath Brick Deposit of Bridgwater, by W. G. Smith.—Presented by Mr. T. CHARBONNIER.

On Burnham Sands ("The Garden," 10th Nov., 1917), by the donor; *Watson Botanical Exchange Club*, 1916-17; *How to Collect and Dry Flowering Plants and Ferns*, by the donor.—Presented by Mr. H. STUART THOMPSON, F.L.S.

The Government of the Church of England, 2nd edit.—Presented by the Author, Mr. J. COOKE HURLE.

List of the Electors at the Bridgwater Election, 17th Nov., 1868; Sale Particulars of the Vivary Park Estate, Taunton, 1854.—Presented by Mr. H. B. SHEPPARD.

Jury List, 1913, parish of Taunton St. James (within); Voters' List, 1879, parish of St. Mary Magdalene, Taunton (including Potwallers).—Presented by Mr. A. E. GOODMAN.

The Queen's Letter to the King, signed Caroline R., 7th August, 1820.—Presented by Mr. DAVID BROWN.

Henry Fielding.—Presented by the Author, Mr. T. CANN HUGHES, F.S.A.

Henry Fielding's Boyhood; *Sir George Somers and his Family*; *Dorset Assizes in the Seventeenth Century*; *Dorset Soldiers of the Tudor and Early Stuart Periods*.—Presented by the Author, Mr. F. J. POPE.

The Cathedral and the Diocese.—Presented by the Author, the Rev. G. A. ALLAN.

The Norman Settlement of Gloucestershire.—Presented by the Author, the Rev. C. S. TAYLOR, F.S.A.

Gloucestershire Fonts, (a) XV Century; *Notes on Fonts*, 1906; *Notes on Leaden Fonts—the Haresfield Bowl*, 1909; *Fonts sculptured by Nicholas Stone*, 1913; *Notes on Fonts with representations of the Seven Sacraments*, 1913; *An Ecclesiastical Table*, 1907; *Sword Belts on Bristol Effigies*; *Notes on the Effigy of John Caperon*, 1906; *Effigies in English Churches attributed to Bernini*, 1914; *Nicholas Stone's School of Effigy Makers*.—Presented by the Author, Dr. A. C. FRYER, F.S.A.

Somerset Men in London,—*Somerset Year-Book*, XVI, 1916-17.

Report, National Trust, 1917-18.

The Athenæum: Subject Index to Periodicals, 1916.

Three English Notes (Num. Chron.).—Presented by the Author, Mr. H. SYMONDS, F.S.A.

The Vandalism of Peace : an English Itinerary.—Presented by the Author, Mr. W. RANDOLPH.

Programme of the Mid-Somerset Musical Competitions, Bath, 1918.—Presented by Mrs. W. W. KETTLEWELL.

Bath and Wells Diocesan Board of Finance, 1914, 1915.—Presented by Mr. A. C. MOLE.

Maps and Plans.—Presented by Miss M. E. SCOTT.

The Downside Review, nos. 106, 107.—Presented by St. Gregory's Society.

Twelve Views of Cheddar (J. Bryne).—Presented by Lieut. E. C. GARDNER.

Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, 4th Annual Report for 1917.

On the National Importance of Scientific Research, by B. B. Woodward, F.L.S.

The following Museum Reports : National Museum of Wales, 1916–17 ; Ashmolean Museum, 1917 ; Bristol Museum and Art Gallery, 1916–17 ; Colchester Museum, 1915–16, 1916–1918 ; Manchester Museum, 1916–17 ; S. Wilts and Blackmore Museum, Salisbury, 1917–18 ; Plymouth, Opening of Cottonian Museum, 1918.

The Times, 1918.—Presented by the Somerset County Club.

Somerset County Gazette, 1918.—From the Proprietors.

Somerset County Herald and Taunton Courier, 1918.—From the Proprietors.

MANUSCRIPTS PRESENTED.

Nineteen documents, dating from Edward III to James I, presented by the Trustees of the late Mr. WORSLEY BATTERSBY of Knowle, near Timberscombe (*per* Mr. Stuart E. Smyth,—Mr. Battersby's nephew). The following descriptive list was compiled by Sir Henry Maxwell Lyte, K.C.B. :—

(1) Letters of attorney of John Ledderde the younger appointing Sir Robert, vicar of Tymberscomb, to deliver seisin of his land in Bykecomb to John de Bykecomb for term of his life. Somerton. Feast of St. George, 20 Edw. III. Seal of arms (a chevron with two human heads in chief and some foliage on the field).

(2) Grant by Edmund de Sampford and John Norton, chaplain, to John Whiton and Ismania his wife and the heirs male of the body of the said John

Whiton of all their lands, rents and services at Burghton co. Southampton, with remainder to his heirs. Burghton. Monday after St. Matthew, 23 Edw. III. Seal of arms (a tree (?) within a border charged with roundels) and ecclesiastical seal.

(3) Grant by John Ledrard to William Bikcombe and Cristina his wife and their heirs or assigns of all his lands etc. at Bikcombe in the parish of Tymbircomb. Tymbircomb. Tuesday after St. Denys, 41 Edw. III.

(4) Grant by Ralph Durburgh to John Holecomb of the parish of Netilcomb, his heirs and assigns, of all his lands etc. at Bycombe in the parish of Tymbercombe. Bycombe. Feast of St. John Baptist. Seal (a boar's head).

(5) Grant by Ralph (*Raudulphus*) Durburgh to Roger Heliere of La Bury, his heirs and assigns, of all his lands etc. in Bycombe in the parish of Tymbercombe which he had of the gift and feoffment of Sir Hugh Durburgh, knight, his father. Witnesses:—Robert Cornu, Hugh Durburgh, John Malet, knights, and others named. Dunster. Monday before Michaelmas, 15 Ric. II. Seal of arms.

(6) Demise by John Sydenham of Briggewater to his brother, Henry Sydenham, Alice his wife and Martin their son in survivorship of a third part of a burgage in Estovere in that town, at a rose rent. Briggewater. 7 April, 4 Hen. IV. Fragment of seal.

(7) Conditional defeasance of a warranty given by John Bochell and Isabel his wife to Henry Sydenham of Combe and Thomas Paunsefot in connexion with a release in the King's court¹ to the said Henry and Margaret his wife and the said Thomas and Elizabeth his wife and the heirs of Margaret of their claims in Dover, Borghe Pitte Combe Torre and Tymbercombe. Feast of St. John Baptist, 5 Hen. IV. Fragment of seal.

(8) Demise by Roger Hylier of Bury to Walter Oketrowe and Alice his wife and John their son in survivorship of lands etc. at Bykcombe in the parish of Tymbercombe at a yearly rent of 13s. 4d. Dunster. Feast of St. Andrew, 2 Hen. V.

(9) Demise by John Sydenham, esquire, to Robert Byckomb, John Byckomb and Juliana his wife in survivorship of a tenement etc. in Byckomb late in the tenure of Walter Octru at a yearly rent of 13s. 4d., and suit of court twice a year at Tymbercomb. 12 October, 18 Hen. VI.

(10) Grant by John Sydenham, esquire, to William Darche of Croudou, John Darche his son, and Thamasia Darche, sister of John, in survivorship of water running at Smethewell, at a yearly rent of 2d. and suit of court once a year at Tymbercombe. Tymbercombe. 15 April, 30 Hen. VI. Three seals, each charged with one initial (R, B and W).

(11) Grant by William Cloutesham to Henry Franke and Robert Biccombe, their heirs and assigns, of all his messuages, lands, etc. at Le Wylle and in the parish of Tymbercombe called Le Wylle and Le Wyllelondys. Tymbercombe. 24 May, 31 Hen. VI.

(12) Demise by Henry Franke and Robert Bycombe to William Cloutesham and Margaret his wife and the heirs of his body of all their messuages, lands etc. called Le Wylle and Le Wyllelondys, with remainder to John

1. See *Somerset Fines*, Trinity, 5 Hen. IV.

Sydenham, esquire, and Joan his wife, and his heirs. Tymbercomb. 25 May, 31 Hen. VI. Fragments of two seals.

(13) Counterpart of the preceding.

(14) Letters of attorney of John Sydenham, esquire, appointing Thomas Strotynger to receive for him and Joan his wife from Henry Franke and Robert Byccombe seisin of the messuages, lands etc. called Le Wylle and Le Wyllelonds, which they lately had of his gift and feoffment. 25 May, 31 Hen. VI. Seal (a ram's head and an S).

(15) Demise by John Sydenham, esquire, and Joan his wife to William Cloudeham and Margaret his wife and Margaret their daughter in survivorship of all their messuages, lands, etc. at Le Wylle in the parish of Tymbercomb as fully as William formerly held them at pleasure of John, at a yearly rent of 45s. and suit of court once a year at Tymbercombe. Tymbercombe. 19 March, 35 Hen. VI.

(16) Grant by John Sydenham of Brympton to William Bochell, clerk, son and heir of William Bochell, for his life, of a yearly rent of 31s. out of a tenement in Hurne in the parish of Tymbercombe and two tenements in Cotetnorne and Nywehame in the parish of Cuttecume which the grantor had of the feoffment of the said William Bochell. 18 June, 14 Hen. VII. Seal (a cock).

(17) Exemplification under the seal of the Court of Common Pleas of a fine levied on the octave of Michaelmas 39 Eliz. between Gilbert Michell and Humphrey Kempe, gentlemen, and Maurice Hill, esquire, and Margaret his wife concerning the manor of Talleton Hill, co. Devon, the manor of Hilles Court in the city of Exeter, and the manors of Imberscombe *alias* Tymberscombe and Appeleighe, co. Somerset, and various lands, being a settlement on Maurice and Margaret and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to his heirs. 9 October, 32 Eliz.

(18) Roll of the Court Baron of the manor of Timbercombe of Robert Hill, gentleman, 2 August, 10 Eliz. with survey of the said manor.

(19) Roll of the Court Baron of the manor of Timbercomb of John Trevelian, esquire, 14 August, 40 Eliz., with survey of the said manor, and of various Courts Baron to 15 September, 4 Jac. I.

Eighty-three local deeds.—Presented by Mr. H. BYARD SHEPPARD.

Churchwardens' and other Accounts of Wilton Church, Taunton.—Presented by Mr. C. YANDELL.

Abstract of Indenture between Henry King and Ed. Hiatt and others concerning an estate at Brodwey (Broadway), co. Somerset, 18th February, 1639.—Presented by the Birmingham Public Libraries.

Bundle of papers consisting of copies of various petitions, etc., relating to persons and places in Somerset and Dorset, including a list of the Officers of Charles I's Army who were living in 1663.—Presented by Miss E. H. FAIRBROTHER.

Album containing 34 Somerset documents, and five bundles of Somerset deeds.—Presented by Mr. ARTHUR W. MARKS.

Letter, dated 22nd February, 1809, written to George Prior, Esq., of Halse.—Presented by the Rev. Dr. S. J. M. PRICE.

A short account of the Family of Wroth (*typewritten*).—Written and presented by Mr. A. E. WROTH.

RECEIVED FROM SOCIETIES IN CORRESPONDENCE FOR
THE EXCHANGE OF PUBLICATIONS.

Public Record Office—*Feudal Aids*, 1284-1431, vols. I, II, V.
British Association—*Report*, 1917; *Report of the Corresponding Societies' Committee*, 1917.

British Museum (Natural History)—*Guide to the British Fresh-Water Fishes*; *Mammals*, pt. II; *Alcohol and Alcohometers*; *Fleas as a Menace to Man and Domestic Animals*; *Mosquitoes and their Relation to Disease*; *The Bed-Bug, its Habits and Life-History*; *Species of Arachnida and Myriopoda* (Spiders, Mites, etc.); *The Biology of Water-works*.

Society of Antiquaries of London—*Proceedings*, vol. XXIX.

British Archæological Association—*Journal*, n.s., vol. XXIII, pt. 4.

Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland (Part Exchange)—*Journal*, vol. XLVII, pt. 2; vol. XLVIII, pt. 1; *Man*, 1918.

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland—*Proceedings*, vol. LI.

Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland—*Journal*, vol. XLVII, pt. 2.

Royal Irish Academy—*Proceedings*, Sect. B., vol. XXXIV, nos. 3, 4; *Proceedings*, Sect. C., vol. XXXIV, nos. 5-7.

Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society—*Transactions*, vol. XL.

Cambrian Archæological Association—*Archæologia Cambrensis*, 6th ser., vol. XI, pts. 2-4; vols. XII-XVII; vol. XVIII, pt. 1.

Chester and North Wales Archæological and Historic Society—*Journal*, vol. XXII, n.s., 1918.

- Cumberland and Westmorland Archæological Society—*Transactions*, vols. xvii, xviii, n.s.
- Devonshire Association—*Transactions*, vol. xlix.
- Devon and Cornwall Record Society (Part Exchange)—Pt. xxv (1918).
- Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club.—*Proceedings*, vol. xxxviii.
- Essex Archæological Society—*Transactions*, vol. xiv, n.s., pt. 5.
- Essex Field Club—*Essex Naturalist*, vol. xviii, pts. 6-11, 1915-1917.
- Hampshire Field Club and Archæological Society—*Proceedings*, vol. viii, pt. 1.
- Hertfordshire Natural History Society—*Transactions*, vol. xvi, pts. 3, 4.
- Lancashire and Cheshire Historic Society—*Transactions*, vol. lxix.
- London and Middlesex Archæological Society—*Transactions*, vol. iii, n.s., pt. 4.
- Newcastle-on-Tyne, Society of Antiquaries of—*Archæologia Eliana*, vol. xiv, 3rd ser.; *Proceedings*, vol. viii, 3rd ser., pp. 81-190.
- Northamptonshire Natural History Society—*Journal*, vol. xix, nos. 149-152.
- Plymouth Institution and Devon and Cornwall Natural History Society (Part Exchange)—*Report*, vol. xvi, pt. 1.
- Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society—*Transactions*, vol. vi, 4th ser., pt. 2.
- Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History—*Proceedings*, vol. xvi, pt. 2.
- Surrey Archæological Society—*Collections*, vol. xxx.
- Sussex Archæological Society—*Collections*, vol. lix.
- Thoresby Society, Leeds—Vol. xxiii, pt. 2; vol. xxiv, pt. 2.
- Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society—*Magazine*, vol. xl, nos. 127, 128.
- Yorkshire Archæological Society—*Journal*, vol. xxiv, pt. 96.
- Geologists' Association—*Proceedings*, vol. xxviii, pts. 2, 3; vol. xxix, pts. 1, 2.
- Scottish Historical Review—Vol. xv, pts. 2-4; Index, vols. i-xii.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register—Vol. LXXI, no. 284 ; vol. LXXII, nos. 285–287.

Canadian Institute—*Transactions*, vol. XI, pt. 2, 1917.

Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology, and the United States Museum, Washington, U.S.A.—*Several publications listed in the MS. catalogue of new acquisitions.*

PURCHASED.

Over 600 Somerset deeds acquired through the instrumentality of the Wiltshire Archæological Society. (See *Wilts Archæol. Magazine*, XL, 192).

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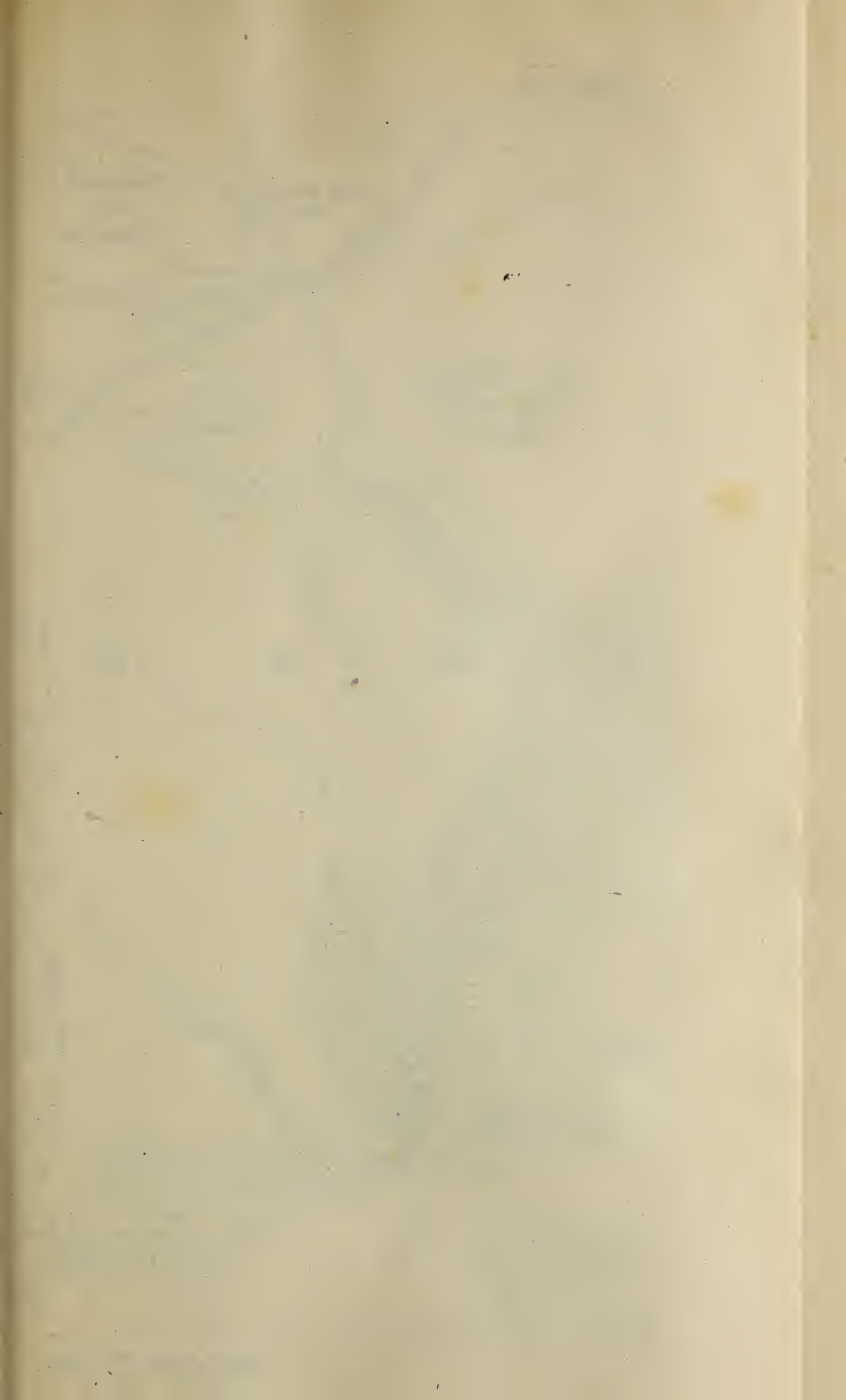
PURCHASED FROM THE WOODWARD FUND.

New English Dictionary,—STILLATION—STRATUM, SUPPLE—SWEEP.

6-inch Ordnance Survey Maps, Somerset (322 sheets).

Calendar of State Papers, Rome, vol. 1, Elizabeth, 1558-1571.

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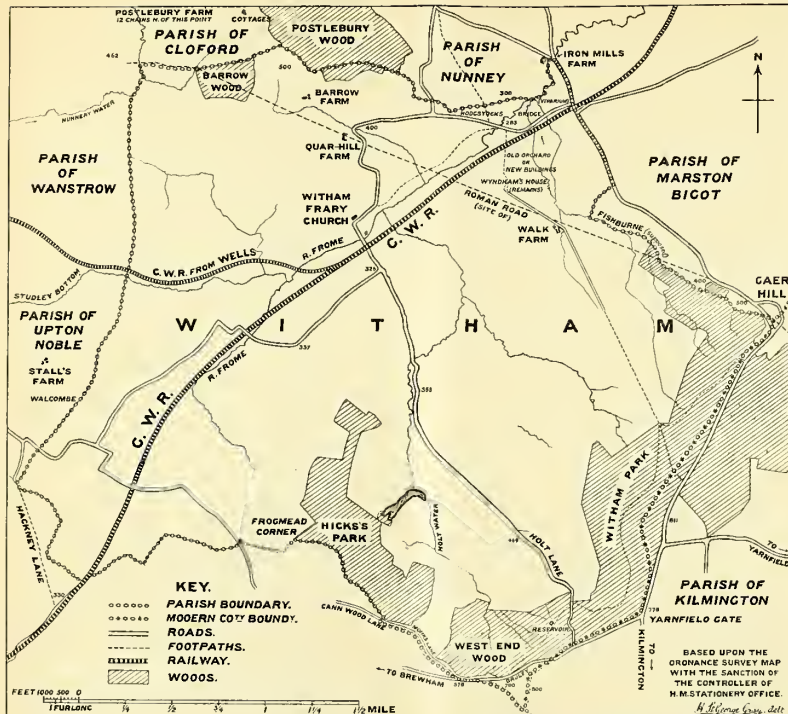
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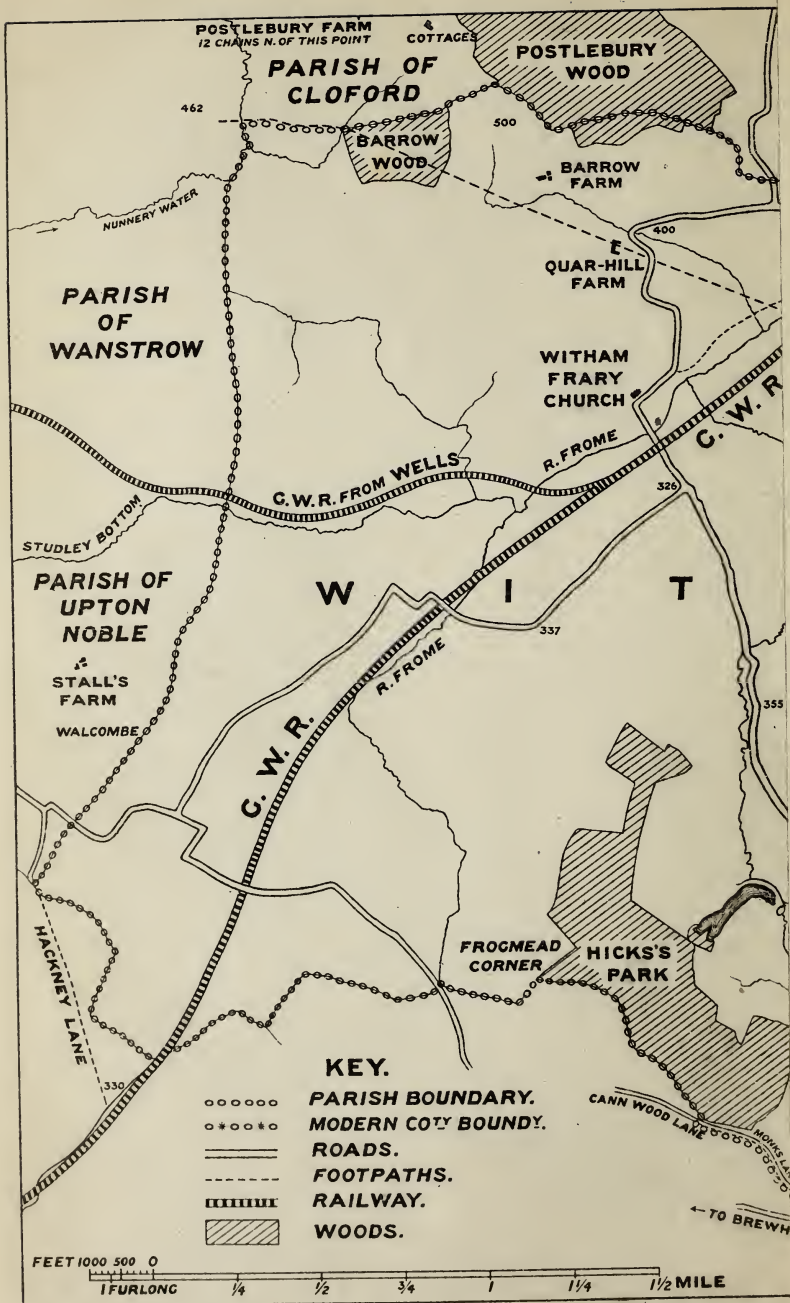


BOUNDS OF WITHAM.

THE WATFORD ENGRAVING CO. L^{td}, LONDON, LITH

BASED UPON THE
ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP
WITH THE SANCTION OF
THE CONTROLLER OF
H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

H. George Gray, del.



BOUNDS OF

PART II.—PAPERS, ETC.

The Foundation Charter of Witham Charterhouse.

BY THE VERY REV. J. ARMITAGE ROBINSON, D.D., F.S.A.,
Dean of Wells.

THE purpose of the present article on the Foundation Charter of Witham Charterhouse is :

(1) To give a transcript of the original charter granted by K. Henry II to the Carthusians at Witham, which has recently come into the Library of the Dean and Chapter of Wells. The charter has long been known to us from an *Inspecimus* of K. Edward IV, from which it is printed in the *Monasticon*, VI, 1f. But a collation of this copy with the original document shews some sixty divergences, chiefly indeed in matters of spelling ; the spelling of boundary names, however, is sometimes of considerable importance.

(2) To present the evidence of the Pipe Rolls as to the foundation and building of the Priory in a fuller manner than has until recently been possible, and thus to reach a more definite conclusion as to the date of the charter.

(3) To discuss the boundaries of Witham as given in the charter, and to call attention to the considerable remains of the ancient enclosure which are still to be seen. This last section is written in collaboration with the Reverend T. F. Palmer, Vicar of Witham, without whose guidance and assistance it could not have been undertaken.

(4) To give the text of an agreement between Prior R. of Witham and Prior Hugh of Bradley in 1233, which by the

courtesy of His Grace the Duke of Somerset I have been permitted to copy at Maiden Bradley.

A word may be said at the outset as to the bibliography of the subject for the guidance of future investigators.

In 1824 Sir R. Colt Hoare, Bart., printed for private circulation his *Monastic Remains of Witham, Bruton and Stavordale*. The book is rare : I have had the advantage of the use of the copy in the library of our Society. The writer has the merit of printing his documents in full ; but his judgments, historical and archæological, are now largely superseded. His appendix contains an important document relating to the leases of portions of the Witham estate to Roger Basyng and Ralph Hopton in 1538 and 1539 : this throws valuable light on the subsequent grants to Ralph Hopton in 1544 and 1545.

In 1864 the Reverend J. F. Dimock edited the *Magna Vita* of St. Hugh in the Rolls Series, with a valuable historical introduction. His date for the coming of St. Hugh (1175) has been discredited by subsequent investigations ; but his work enabled critical study of the subject to begin.

In 1879 Canon Perry of Lincoln published a *Life of St. Hugh*, which is now entirely superseded.

In 1895 appeared Miss E. M. Thompson's *Somerset Carthusians*, which gave the first systematic account of the Witham Priory. This is still indispensable, though it requires a good deal of correction in the light of evidence since made available.

In 1898 Father Herbert Thurston, S.J., reproduced in an English form with important additions a *Life of St. Hugh* written by a French Carthusian in 1890. His work is scholarly and critical, and he has made good use of the local contributions to the subject, to which we must now turn.

The first volume of the *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries* (I, 129, Mar. 1889) contains an article by the Reverend Henry Gee, now Dean of Gloucester, on *The So-called 'Friary' of our Somersetshire Charterhouses*. He pointed out that there was a 'Frary' at Hinton Charterhouse, about a quarter of a mile from the ruins of the Priory. The later English houses seem to have had no such arrangement.

In 1897 Mr. Bates Harbin wrote a useful note (v. 239) on

the removal of the inhabitants of Witham. The publication of the *Pipe Rolls* enables us now to correct and carry forward the details of this note.

In 1904 Mr. H. W. Underdown began a series of notes on *The Boundaries of Witham Friary* (ix. 108). They are marred by wild conjecture, but they have the merit of breaking new ground.

Other volumes of this series contain discussions as to the Church of the Friary by Mr. Elworthy and Mr. Buckle. The indexes of the various volumes should be consulted.

In our own *Proceedings* there are articles on the Church by the Reverend W. Hunt and Mr. H. White (vol. xxiv): but the most important historical contribution is a paper by Bishop Hobhouse (1893), which appears as an appendix to Mr. Elworthy's article in vol. xxix (pt. ii, pp. 21-30).

Lastly, we may mention the useful summary in the section on Religious Houses in the second volume of the *Victoria County History of Somerset*, by the late Dr. T. Scott Holmes.

I. THE CHARTER OF FOUNDATION.¹

H. dei gratia Rex Anglorum et Dux Normannorum et Aquitanorum et Comes Andegavorum. Archiepiscopis. Episcopis. Abbatibus. Baronibus. Justiciis. Vicecomitibus. et Omnibus Ministris et Fidelibus suis; Salutem. Sciatis me pro anima mea et antecessorum et successorum meorum construxisse Domum in honore Beate Marie. et Beati Johannis Baptiste. et omnium Sanctorum. in dominio meo de Witteham de Ordine Chartusie. ut sit mea et heredum meorum dominica domus. et elemosina. et concessisse eidem Domui et fratribus ibidem deo seruientibus et dedisse in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam ad sustentationem eorum totam terram infra subscriptos limites liberam et quietam ab omni seruitio. In primis a Parte Septentrionali a fossato de Parco; usque ad Hach Stoch. ab Hachstoch de Posteberi per fossatum de Berwa usque ad pratum Regis. De prato regis per medium prati; usque ad Hachweie. De Hachweie; ultra Hunburna usque ad Rugalega. De Rugelega; usque ad Walecoma. De Walecoma; per Hanhefda; usque Luthbroka. De Luthbroka per cursum aque usque

1. The expansion of abbreviations is indicated by *italics* in a few instances at the beginning and at the end of the document. The letters enclosed in brackets have been torn away from the margin. The semicolon is inverted in the original.

ad Pennemera. De Pennemera usque ad maram Willelmi filii Petri. De hac mara; usque ad Kincput. De Kincput iuxta pontem usque ad Wodecrofte Petri. De wodecrofte petri usque ad Frogmera. De Frogmera; usque ad Cleiteweia. De Cleiteweia; usque ad Fleistoka. De Fleistoka; usque ad Sepsnedes weia. De Sepsnedesweia; usque ad Ruggescliua heaued. Hinc; usque Chelsledesweie. De Chelsledesweie; per cilium montis; usque ad Fisbornes heafde. Hinc per cursum aque; usque ad parcum. Hinc per fossatum parci; usque ad Fromweia. De Fromweia; usque ad Hachstoch. Preter hec dedi eis ad pasturas eorum apud terram de Chedderford. Ab Harechina in Hindcomesenda; usque ad Letherberga. De Letherberga; usque ad Steinberga. De steinberga; usque ad Hoppewelle. De Hoppewelle usque ad Staberga. De Staberga; usque ad Sgaldeberga. De Sgaldeberga; usque ad Stanam et Banam. Et inde usque ad Petram perforatam; per medium putei. Et de petra perforata; usque ad Schinindecliue. Et inde per uallem; usque ad Faldam Latronum. Et inde usque ad Kingduneswestende. De Kingduneswestenda; per uallem uersus orientem; usque ad uiam que uadit de Pridia usque ad Chedderford. Et inde supra pratum Johannis Marescalli; usque ad petram de Pempelestorna. De pempelestorna; per semitam usque ad collem prati Malherbe. Et inde usque ad Harestana inter pratum regis et pratum Malherbe. Et de Harestona usque ad petram semite que ducit usque Hindesgrauam. Et de Hindesgraua; usque ad latam uiam. Et inde usque ad Spinam paruam. Et de illa spina; usque ad Hedewoldestinga. De hede woldestiga; usque ad puteum inter pratum regis et pratum Ruga-berga. De puteo illo; usque ad Redemera. et inde usque ad petram que facit diuisam inter pratum regis. et pratum de Ruga-berga. De petra illa; usque ad aliam petram. Et de illa petra; usque ad Petram de Cliua. Et de petra de Cliua; usque ad Latam petram. Et de Lata petra; usque ad Melestiesenda. De Melestiesenda; usque ad Stanrodam. Et inde ad Begesethle. De begesethle; usque ad Elweie. De Elweie; ad Sigodesfeld. Et inde per uallem de Smeletuma; usque ad Croftam Rogeri. De crofta Rogeri; usque ad Rugelega. De rugelega; De Rugelega; ad Clotlega. De clotlega; usque ad Crucem de Meleweia. Et inde; usque ad Smeletuma. De Smeletoma; usque ad Lefwiesmere. Et inde; ad Snedelesputte. Et inde; ad Eilsiesmede. Et inde ad Bikwelle. Et inde; ad suthemeste Rodberga. Et inde ad furcas. De furcis; per cauum ductum ad platam petram. Et de plata petra; ad Horswelle. De horswelle; ad hindeswelle. Et inde ad Walborgam. De Walborga; ad Harachinam.

Quare uolo et firmiter precipio quod supradicta domus mea de Wittham et fratres ordinis Chartusie in ea deo seruientes omnia predicta habeant et teneant in libera et perpetua elemosina. ita bene et in pace. libere et quiete. integre et plenarie et honorifice;

cum omnibus libertatibus suis ; sicut ea unquam liberius tenui. Et cum liberis consuetudinibus suis tam de priore eligendo quam de aliis consuetudinibus quas habet domus Chartusie. In bosco et plano. In pratis et pascuis. In aquis et molendinis. In viuariis et stagnis. et Piscariis. et Mariscis. In uis et semitis. et in omnibus aliis locis et aliis rebus ad ea pertinentibus. libera et quieta de Geldis et denegeldis. et hidagiis et Scutagiis. et operationibus castellorum. et pontium. et Parcorum. et fossarum. et domorum. De theloneo uero et Passagio. [et] paagio. et Pontagio. et Lestagio. et de omni seruitio et consuetudine. et omni questu pecuniario ad me pertinente ; sint liberi et quieti per totam terram [meam tam] ultra mare ; quam citra mare. Et de essartis et regardo foreste infra terminos suos. Et de siris et hundredis. et sectis syrarum et hundredorum. et placitis et queretis omnibus. Et omnes terre eorum de quibus solebat dari Murdrum ; in perpetuum sint quiete de Murdro. et de omni exactione et uexatione et inquietatione mundana. Prohibeo etiam ne Forestarii uel eorum Ministri aliquam eis molestiam faciant infra limites suos. nec ingredientibus uel egredientibus per eos. Siquis autem contra hanc piam donationem meam uenire. uel eam in aliquo perturbare seu diminuere presumpserit ; iram omnipotentis dei et meam maledictionem incurrat. nisi ad condignam satisfactionem uenerit. Omnibus uero misericorditer eam amplectentibus et in pace fouentibus sit pax et remuneratio ab eterno patre in secula seculorum. Amen.

Testibus. Hugone Dunholmensi. Gaufrido Elyensi. Johanne Norwicensi. Reginaldo Bathoniensi Episcopis. Johanne filio meo. Comite Willelmo Sussexie. Rannulfo de Glanvilla. Waltero filio Roberti. Reginaldo de Curtenay. Hugone Bardolfo et Hugone de Morwico Senescallis. Radulfo filio Stephani Camerario. Gilleberto filio Reinfridi. Gaufrido filio Petri. Roberto de Whitefelde. Michaelle Belet ; Apud Merlebergam.

Endorsed. A. Carta prima Regis Henrici de loco et terminis de Wittham.

II. THE DATE OF ST. HUGH'S ARRIVAL AND OF THE CHARTER.

The earliest record evidence we have of the settlement of Carthusians at Witham comes from the Pipe Roll of Mich. 1179 to Mich. 1180. The sheriff of Dorset and Somerset notes that a charge of £10 is by royal brief no longer payable from the vill of Witham where the brethren of the Carthusian Order reside. This vill had been held by William Fitzjohn. It seems probable that he was dead : for he signs royal charters,

both in England and in Normandy, with frequency from 1155 to 1175-6, after which he disappears.¹

The same Pipe Roll (1179-80) shews a payment of £13 6s. 8d. to Ralph FitzStephen, by brief of Ranulf de Glanvill, for buying clothing for the brethren of the Charterhouse. This came from the sheriff of Hampshire. And, what is more important, the sheriff of Cornwall pays Ralph FitzStephen, by briefs of the same Ranulf de Glanvill, £40 for the buildings at Witham.

In the next year (1180-1) Ralph FitzStephen pays out of Notts and Derby £20 for the building of the houses at Witham, by royal brief and on the view (*per visum*) of Elyas de Maissi and Walkelin de Bradelega. It is obvious that Walkelin de Bradley was a near neighbour: and so too was Elias de Meysey; for we find him presenting to a moiety of the church of Nunny about this time (*Wells Reg.* III, 389b). The same Roll shews that Ralph FitzStephen obtained 54s. from Wilts for the work at Witham.

The year 1181-2 has many entries of interest. The sheriff of Dorset and Somerset contributes £20 towards the buildings, and £10 'for seed to sow the land of the brethren of the Charterhouse.' He also shews that the king has lost 70s. and £4 for the half-year on lands given at North Curry by royal charter to be held of Henry of Newmarch by Geoffrey of Wanstrow and Gilbert of Norfolk² in exchange for their lands which the king has given to the brethren at Witham. The half-year in question is Easter to Michaelmas, 1182. The king's charter to Gilbert of Norfolk is preserved to us in the Wells Register, III, 81b. He is granted £8-worth of land in the king's manor of North Curry in exchange for his land at *Parva Whiteham*, to be held of Gilbert Malet³ for the same service for which he had held of him the land at Witham.⁴

1. See below, pp. 13f.

2. Both these persons attest Wells Charters of this period (*Reg.*, III, 389, 390b).

3. Both Gilbert Malet and Henry of Newmarch sign charters together in 1182 (*Wells Reg.*, I, 21; III, 160).

4. See further below, p. 11.

This charter was granted at Waltham, where the king was on 22 February, 1182, a few days before he sailed for Normandy.¹ If this was the date of the charter, we can understand the sheriff's entry of 27s. 3d. from the produce of North Curry 'before the king gave it to Gilbert of Norfolk and Geoffrey of Wanstrow.' The fixing of this date is of some importance, as it would appear that the king's formal grant of the land at Witham to the Carthusians had already taken place.

This same Roll (1181-2) shews that from the revenues of Lincolnshire 27s. was given 'for nine ells of blanket' (*blanchet*—said to be the oldest example of the use of this word) for the brethren; and that Ralph FitzStephen had £10 from Hampshire to purchase cloths (*pannos*) for them. But this does not yet exhaust the king's liberality in this year. The Abbey of Glastonbury was vacant and its revenues were being administered by John Cumin, the archdeacon of Bath, who had recently been consecrated to the archbishopric of Dublin (21 March, 1182). His clerks on his behalf entered payments to Ralph FitzStephen of £80 for the food of the Carthusian brethren, and £60 for their buildings.

We may add that, when the king made his will at Waltham before leaving the country, he included in it a bequest of 2000 marks 'to the House and the whole Order of the Carthusians.'

The king did not return to England until 10 June, 1184. In his absence the monks at Witham did not fare so well. But the Pipe Roll for 1182-3 shews that Devon provided them with £30 for their buildings by a brief of Ranulf de Glanvill, and Hampshire 10 marks, instead of £10, for their clothes.

In 1183-4 Devon gave £50 for the buildings, and Berkshire another £50—in each case by royal brief, which perhaps was issued on the king's return.

He left England again 16 April, 1185, and the Roll for 1184-5 shews nothing relating to the brethren, except that by a royal writ they were excused a payment of 40s. due from 'the pasture of Chedderford.' This entry occurs again in the following years: it refers to land granted them on Mendip.

1. For the Council at Bishops Waltham, see Eyton's *Itinerary of K. Henry II*, p. 246.

After a year's absence the king returned on 27 April, 1186, and on 25 May he held the Council at Eynsham or Oxford, at which Hugh is said to have been elected to the bishopric of Lincoln. The Pipe Roll for 1185-6 shews a grant from Wilts of £20 towards clothing and other necessities; and the vacant Abbey of Abingdon provides £30 for 'the work which the king caused to be made at Witham.'

In 1186-7 Dorset and Somerset provide 100 'cranochs' of corn, worth 62s. 6d.; and the vacant see of Salisbury supplies Ralph FitzStephen with 100 marks for the building of 'the church of Witham'; and the prior of the Charterhouse with 10 marks for the purchase of clothing for the brethren. It is interesting to observe that the work of building was not completed before St. Hugh's departure for Lincoln.

We have seen how the king early in 1182 compensated two of the holders of land at Witham by granting them lands on his manor of North Curry. Another claimant to be satisfied was the Priory of Bruton. A memorandum in the Bruton Chartulary (*Som. Rec. Soc.*, VIII, p. 102) states that in 1181 'the house of the Carthusian order in the desert (*heremo*)¹ of Wyttham was newly founded.' Before this the prior and convent of Bruton had a chapel with lands and tenements there, and certain rights of pasturage and gathering dead wood. In exchange for this the king gave them the church of South Petherton, and rights in Bryncoumbe Wood. The king's charter (*ibid.*, p. 34) to Bruton must have been issued before June, 1183, when one of its witnesses, Master Walter of Coutances, archdeacon of Oxford, was consecrated to the see of Lincoln. We may probably date it before the king's departure for Normandy in the early part of 1182.

The whole of the above evidence seems to point to the end of 1181 or the beginning of 1182 as the date of the foundation charter of Witham; and the names of its witnesses appear to be entirely consistent with this date. The king had returned from abroad on 26 July, 1181. In August he was

1. This is simply a technical term derived from the Grande Chartreuse. It is constantly used of the Charterhouses founded at this period in France and elsewhere. We shall see presently that the vill of Witham was already enclosed and cultivated.

in the north of England, but he was at Winchester on 12 September. Then he seems to have been in Wiltshire for some time. On 6 January, 1182, we know that he was at Marlborough, when his son Geoffrey formally renounced his position of bishop-elect of Lincoln. If we select this occasion as the moment when the Witham charter was issued, it will still, according to the computation of those days, fall within the year 1181 which is specified in the Bruton Chartulary.

Mr. Eytton in his *Itinerary of K. Henry II* (p. 271) has preferred to assign the charter to September, 1186, just before the consecration of St. Hugh to the bishopric of Lincoln. There is no objection to be taken to this so far as the names of the witnesses are concerned: but the evidence which we have considered above seems to require the earlier date.

I had written the above before I had seen Father Thurston's excellent Life of St. Hugh: I am glad to find that by a somewhat different course he has reached the same conclusion (p. 602); namely, that we may reasonably attribute the charter of foundation to 6 January, 1182.

The question of the date of St. Hugh's arrival in England deserves further consideration. The Roll of the Norman Exchequer, as Father Thurston has pointed out, has for the year from Michaelmas, 1179, to Michaelmas, 1180, entries for the entertainment of the Carthusians at Caen, and for their passage to England in charge of Reinald the king's clerk.¹ The expenditure here referred to may have been incurred a little before Michaelmas, 1179, though not in time to have been authorised by royal brief and entered in the accounts of the year which ended on that date.

I cannot think with Father Thurston that these entries mark the arrival of the original band of Carthusians. The failure and retirement of the first prior, and the death of the second, followed by the special mission to the Grande Chartreuse in quest of St. Hugh, require more time than this would

1. I quote these entries from his note on p. 599: '*Stapleton, Magni Rotuli Scaccarii Normanniae*, vol. I: "In passagio fratrum de Cartosa et Reinaldi clerici regis qui eos duxit in Angliam, xx sol. per breve regis" (p. 37); and "Reinaldo clerico regis ad conredium fratrum de Certosa, c sol. per breve regis" (*ib.*, p. 56).'

allow. The hundred shillings for the entertainment of the brethren may include their expenses on the journey across the continent; and it is not likely that Hugh would come single-handed to the task in which his two predecessors had failed.

Now we gather from the *Magna Vita*, as interpreted by Father Thurston himself, that Hugh left the Grande Chartreuse shortly after the death of the ex-prior Basil (in 1179),¹ and before the resignation of Guigo II (1180). He travelled with the royal ambassadors (*Magna Vita*, p. 66) and came to the king, who sent him on with honour to Witham. Here he found the brethren dwelling 'in a wood not far from what was then the royal vill of Witham' (p. 67). They occupied 'cells built of logs, in a small valley and surrounded by an enclosure of pales.' They were almost destitute, and wholly wanting in the conveniences proper to their Order. Fitting sites for the larger and smaller churches and for the buildings for monks and brethren respectively had not yet been marked out. The vill, which was to be granted to them, was still occupied by its old inhabitants, for whom no other provision had yet been made. Hugh surveyed the ground, shaped his plans, and returned to the king, as had been arranged. The king approved his scheme, and gave him what he asked (p. 68).

We find that K. Henry spent Christmas, 1179, at Notting-

1. It is necessary here to observe that the assignment of the death of Basil to 1179 is not 'a fact,' as Father Thurston calls it (p. 72), but a conjecture of the learned Carthusian Dom Le Couteulx, whose *Annales*, written before 1695, have only recently been printed. The facts are unfortunately few. There is a charter of an agreement to which Prior Basil is a party in 1173. The older chroniclers say that he was prior 23 years and died in office in 1174.

But Le Couteulx (*Annales*, II [1888], p. 373) argues for his abdication some years before his death: (1) because St. Hugh was 40 years old when he was delivered from his great temptation through a vision of Basil ('quondam priorem Cartusiae et nutritum suum') who had died *some days* before: but it is known ('constat') that Hugh was only 40 when (c. 1180) he was sent to England; and there was certainly another prior (Guigo) in 1175; (2) because in the present Calendar of the Grande Chartreuse the obit of Basil is given as that of a simple monk.

Le Couteulx's conjecture was necessitated by his reading 'ante aliquot dies' in the *Magna Vita* of St. Hugh (II, c. 2). But the evidence seems decisive in favour of the accepted reading 'ante aliquot annos,' which presents no historical difficulty.

ham, and then went into Yorkshire. He left for Normandy in the middle of April, 1180. If we suppose Hugh's first interview with him to have been in the autumn of 1179, he may have brought him his matured plans before he sailed from England in the spring of 1180. This will harmonise with the fact that £40 was contributed towards the building at Witham in the financial year which ended at Michaelmas, 1180.

Bishop Reginald of Bath, who went on the king's behalf to secure the mission of Hugh, was at the Lateran Council, 5-19 March, 1179. There is nothing to show when he returned to England. He may well have remained abroad through the summer, and have visited the Grande Chartreuse in July or August. At any rate our information as to his movements suggests nothing that is adverse to the conclusion we have reached as to the date of St. Hugh's arrival in England.

It is desirable to set out in full the evidence as to the transplantation of tenants at Witham to North Curry and the neighbourhood, to which attention was called by Mr. Bates Harbin in *Som. and Dor. Notes and Queries* (v, 239, Mar. 1897), and subsequently in his edition of the Athelney Chartulary (*Som. Rec. Soc.*, xiv, pp. 164ff) in 1899.

1. Of the grant to Gilbert of Norfolk, preserved in the Wells Register (R. III, 81b) we have already spoken. It is dated at Waltham, and was probably granted on 22 February, 1182. Mr. Bates Harbin now retracts, rightly I think, his former view that the names of the cultivators who were given with the lands are those of the inhabitants of Witham who had been transplanted: they were the serfs on the king's lands at North Curry. Among them, at a place called Humma, we find Robert Vela. He appears later in a grant made to Athelney by Gilbert of Norfolk (for the soul of his lord William Malet and his own and his wife's) of 'Robert Vele and his holding at Huntham.' 'The king,' he says, 'gave him to me, together with another holding which I have in Cory, in exchange for my land at Witteham which he gave to the brothers of the Charterhouse.' The grant is attested by William son of Gilbert Malet (*Ath. Chart.*, p. 166).

2. Gilbert of Norfolk held of Gilbert Malet: but Geoffrey

of Wandstrow, who is also mentioned in the Pipe Roll of 1181-1182, held of Henry of Newmarch. The Athelney Chartulary (p. 164) contains a parallel grant by which Geoffrey of Wandstrow obtains seven virgates in the manor of North Curry, in exchange for his land at Witham and Wandstrow, which the king has given to the Carthusians. The witnesses are in part the same as those of Gilbert of Norfolk's charter, but they include also the king's son Geoffrey the chancellor and Walter of Coutances, the archdeacon of Oxford, both of whom attest the king's will at Waltham on 22 February, 1182: so that this charter, like the former, probably belongs to that date.

It would seem therefore that the statement in the Pipe Roll that Geoffrey of Wandstrow and Gilbert of Norfolk held of Henry of Newmarch is wanting in accuracy.

Geoffrey of Wandstrow's property at North Curry passed to John de Alre (*or* Aura = Aller), apparently through his marriage with Agnes, daughter of Odo of Wandstrow and widow of Oliver of Avenel.¹ This John de Alre appears in an inquest held before Henry de Bratton in 1256 to investigate a complaint by the abbess of Shaftesbury that she had been defrauded of the common of pasture belonging to her men of Culmeton (Kilmington) in the land given to the Charterhouse at Witham. The jurors declared 'that when the said King Henry the grandfather, the founder of the house of Wytteham, gave the place to the prior and brethren, he satisfied all who had any right within the said metes, whether in tenement or of common, by exchange or in some other manner; for he made proclamation through the counties of Somerset, Dorset and Wilton, in the marketplaces and elsewhere, that all those who might or wished to claim any right within the said metes and bounds, whether in tenement or of common, should come within two years and a half from the time of the founding of the house, and should show their right and accept an exchange, otherwise they would not be heard. They say that the predecessors of the said John de Auure, who had lands within the aforesaid bounds, and many others, came within the time and

1. See Mr. Bates Harbin's note, *Ath. Chart.*, p. 191.

received a competent exchange,' etc. The abbess seems to have gained nothing by her suit (*Som. Pleas*, *Som. Rec. Soc.*, xi, pp. 449-453).

The manor of North Curry was purchased by Bishop Reginald from K. Richard I in 1189 and settled on the dean and chapter of Wells, to whom John de Alre gave considerable trouble in the matter of enclosures: he made fine with them in 1263 (*Som. Fines*, *Som. Rec. Soc.*, vi, p. 190).

In the Pipe Roll for 1158-9 we find the entry: "Et in terris datis . . . Rad' de Hasting'. x. li. numero in Witeham." This would appear to mean that the king had given certain lands at Witham to Ralph de Hastings, the annual value of which to the king had been £10, which sum the sheriff is now entitled to deduct from the amount which he has to pay into the exchequer.

This entry is repeated until 1162-3: but in 1163-4 William of Hastings takes the place of Ralph. This so continues till 1167-8. Then in 1168-9 the entry disappears. In 1169-70, however, we find two entries: "Et Willelmo fil' Johannis. c. s. bl'. in Witham per breve regis. quamdiu regi placuerit. Et in don' per breve regis Willelmo fil' Johannis. x. li. bl. in Witham."

This marks an *interim* arrangement. The land had not been given at once to William FitzJohn; but the king has made a special gift to him for part of the period since the last entry as to William de Hastings. In the following year (1170-1) we read: "Et Item in terris datis Willelmo fil' Johannis. x. li. bl'. in Witham. quamdiu regi placuerit." Similar entries occur until 1178-9.¹

Then in 1179-80 we find the very interesting entry under the same heading "de terris datis": "Et fratribus de ordine de Chartusae residentibus in villa de Witham quam Willelmus fil' Johannis habuit. x. l. blancorum in eadem villa per breve regis."

The three persons who thus appear as holders of the vill of Witham are all known as faithful servants of K. Henry II,

1. The entries for 1177-8 and 1178-9 omit the words "quamdiu regi placuerit."

and two at least of them were among the 'new men' introduced into office by K. Henry I.

Ralph of Hastings attests a royal charter at Rouen between 1133 and 1136. In Eyton's *Itinerary of K. Henry II* he appears as the queen's *dapifer*, 1155-8.

William of Hastings appears therein as *dispensator regis*, 1159-68. His grandson William was grandfather of Henry Hastings, the first baron (*Dict. Nat. Biogr.*).

William FitzJohn and his two distinguished brothers, Pain and Eustace, attest K. Henry I's foundation charter of Cirencestre Abbey in 1133 (*Monasticon*, VI, 178). He attests K. Henry II's charters from 1155 to 1175-6 (Eyton *ut supr.*). He must have been an old man, if he still lived, when the monks came to Witham in 1179: at any rate he only held the vill at the king's pleasure, so that there was no need for compensation to him or his heirs.

III. THE WITHAM BOUNDARIES.

The bounds of the Charterhouse correspond generally to those of the present parish of Witham. In Greenwood's Survey of 1820 and 1821 the area is described as the Liberty of Witham Friary. The bounds are given in the original charter as follows:

First, on the north part, from the fosse of the park to *Hach Stoch*: from *Hach Stoch* of (or 'from,' *de*) *Posteberi* along the fosse of *Berwa* to the king's meadow: from the king's meadow through the midst of the meadow to *Hachweie*: from *Hachweie* beyond *Hunburna* to *Rugelega*: from *Rugelega* to *Walecoma*: from *Walecoma* along *Hanhedfa* to *Luthbroka*: from *Luthbroka* along the course of the water to *Pennemera*: from *Pennemera* to the mere (*mara*) of William fitz Peter: from this mere to *Kincput*: from *Kincput* near the bridge to *Peter's Woodcroft*: from *Peter's Woodcroft* to *Frogmera*: from *Frogmera* to *Cleitweia*: from *Cleitweia* to *Fleistoka*: from *Fleistoka* to *Sepsnedesweia*: from *Sepsnedesweia* to *Ruggescliua heaved*: thence to *Chelsledelweie*: from *Chelsledelweie* along the brow of the hill to *Fishbornes heafde*: hence along the course of the water to the park: hence along the fosse of the park to *Fromweia*: from *Fromweia* to *Hachstoch*.

We are fortunate in being able to set side by side with these

bounds a Perambulation made in 1244.¹ For in 1260 an Inquisition was made by Henry de Bracton, the great lawyer who wrote the treatise *De legibus et consuetudinibus Angliae*, and who was at one time prebendary of Whitchurch (Binegar) in Wells Cathedral. The purpose was to enquire whether K. Henry II, when he founded the priory at Witham, had compensated the prior and leper-women of Bradley for the common pasture rights which they had in the royal demesne wood; and, if not, where the king could best provide such compensation.

On Friday, 14 May, 1260, it was found on oath that they had such rights in the wood of Holt, outside the enclosure (*clausum*) of the Witham monks—which wood had been recently enclosed by royal license. When asked why K. Henry II did not satisfy them at the time of the foundation of Witham; and why, since they had not claimed within two and a half years,² they should not now be refused a hearing; they replied that it was only since the new enclosure that their rights had been interfered with. They added that besides pasture they had a right to old dead wood, called ‘Oldwode underfot’; and that this with the common of pasture came to the value of £10 8s. 0d. *per annum*.

It was found that they could conveniently be compensated by £8 of rents in Muleburne, co. Somerset, or in the church of Tydolveshide, co. Wilts, which was said to be worth 15 marks when the vicarage was deducted.

Then follows the Perambulation made on 19 August, 1244, which showed that the original enclosure did not include the wood in question :

A parco a parte orientali, in fossato ejusdem parci usque ad Hackestock : et de Hackestock usque Postelesbur per fossatum de la Berue usque ad parcum (*leg. pratium*) regis : per medium prati usque Bacheswey (*leg. Hacheswey*) ultra Hundburnam usque Rugleyam : de Rugeleya usque Walecumbam : de Walecumba usque Havensefd : de Haveneshefd usque Ludebrokam : de Ludebroke per cursum aquae usque ad Penmere : de Penmere usque ad

1. *Monasticon*, VI, 2.

2. For this period *see* the suit of the abbess of Shaftesbury, cited above, p. 13.

maram Willielmi fil. Petri : et de mara usque ad Kyneputte juxta pontem Wdecrofti Petri : de Vadecroft Petri usque ad Frogmera : et de Frogmere usque ad Cludeweye. Infra quos terminos omnes possessiones eorum clauduntur. De Clotweye ineipiunt bundae et termini sine clauso : scilicet, de Clotweye usque Flexstock : de Flestock usque Schepesnedeswey : de Schepessnedeswey usque ad Ruggeschlivesefd : de Ruggeschlivesefd usque Chelesnedesweye : de Chelessnedesweye per cilium montis usque ad Fisxburnesefd : de Fisxburnesefd per cursum aquae usque ad parcum ipsorum monachorum. Quae terrae et bosci in tempore H. regis, avi istius regis qui nunc est, semper fuerunt sine clauso. Dicunt etiam quod dominus H. rex, (avus istius regis) qui nunc est, fundavit domum Charthus. de dictis terminis et bundis, quando sic dictas terras tenuit.

This Perambulation reproduces to a large extent the words of the original charter of foundation : but at the end there is a divergence to which attention will be presently called.

Another document which may throw some light on the bounds of Witham is the Perambulation of the Somerset portion of Selwood Forest, made 13 March, 1298, with a view to the forest reform unwillingly conceded by K. Edward I. Its object was to determine the limits of the forest at the time of the coronation of K. Henry II, and to shew what lands had been included in it since that date and ought now to be disforested, that is to say, released from the jurisdiction of the king's forester and the severities of the forest law. The eastern and southern portions of this perambulation follow the ancient boundary of Somerset and Wilts : the line passes over Gare Hill (*la Gahere*), but otherwise it does not concern us. The opening part, however, which starts from the bridge at South Brewham contains several points of interest.

The document was printed by Hearne in his *Adam of Domerham* (I, 184ff), and reprinted thence by Collinson (III, 56) and by Phelps (I, 42). It is preserved in the Register of the Dean and Chapter of Wells (R. III, f. 83b) ; and a list of corrections of Collinson's text is given in the *Calendar of Wells MSS.* (Historical MSS. Commission), I, p. 354 ; but, as even this does not serve fully to reconstitute the true text, it has seemed worth while to print the whole afresh.

Hearne's copies of these forest perambulations were given him in 1725 by his learned friend Edmund Archer, who in the

next year was made Archdeacon of Wells. For some unexplained reason the order of the documents was altered. In the Wells Register Mendip stands first and Selwood second : this explains the use of the words *predictorum*, etc., and the abbreviation of some of the names and the omission of others. Archer put Selwood first, and filled in some of the names from the Mendip document.

Perambulatio foreste de Selewode in Com' Somers' per visum predictorum Malcolmi et Johannis, Galfrⁱ et Hugonis, conuocatis et presentibus Petro de Hamme tenente (locum) Mabine Pecche predictae forestarie de feodo, Henrico de Careuile, Waltero Alayn, Willelmo Portbref' et Nicholao de la Mare, viridar' eiusdem foreste ; facta ibidem xiii^o die Marci anno Regni Regis E. xxvi, per sacramentum supradictorum iuratorum : qui dicunt quod bunde foreste de *Selewode* incipiunt ad pontem de *Suthbruham*, que est ultima aqua de *Bryw* ; et abinde per viam usque *la Barwe* ; et abinde per quandam viam usque domum *Bruke* ; et abinde, dimittendo dictam domum a dextris, usque ad pontam aule domini regis, quando parchus de *Wytham* fuit clausus ; et abinde per *Hayham* usque aquam de *Frome* ; et abinde per dictam aquam, dimittendo ipsam a dextris, usque pontem de *Waledich* ; et abinde per ora bosci de *Selewode* usque *Burtyngburu* desuper domum *le Noble* ; et abinde, dimittendo illam domum a dextris, usque *la Wytecoste* ; et abinde usque *Radenye*, in confinio comitatum *Somerset* et *Wyltes* ; et abinde per quandam ductum usque boscum de *Wermenesyre* ; et a dicto bosco per *Trencheham Montis* per viam quae dicitur *Hunteresweye* usque *la Gahere* ; et abinde per boscum de *Belmeton* (leg. *Kelmeton*), dimittendo ipsum a dextris, usque locum qui dicitur *Kyngesselle* ; et abinde per viam usque *Penburi*, dimittendo totum boscum de *Norton* a dextris, qui boscus est in comitatu *Somerset* ; et abinde usque *la Penne* ; et abinde per viam regiam usque . . . et abinde per viam regiam usque per medium *Bitewode*, sicut ducellus qui vocatur *Stanebrok* vadit, qui venit de molendino de *Staverdale* ; et abinde, dimittendo dictum molendinum a dextris, per quandam viam extra parcum de *Forshete* versus orientem ; et abinde per altam viam usque ecclesiam de *Bruham*, dimittendo ipsam a sinistris ; et abinde usque ad pontem de *Suthbruham*, ubi prius bunde inceperunt.

Et dicunt quod a dextris infra dictas bundas est foresta. Et dicunt (quod) omnes ville et bosci subscripti a sinistris extra bundas predictas fuerunt afforestati post coronacionem domini Henrici quondam regis Angl', filii Matillid' imperatricis, et debent deafforestari juxta tenorem carte predictae : videlicet : Villa de *Kelmeton*, quam Sibilla le Port tenet ; pars ville de *Penne*, quam

Ricardus de Frome tenet ; quedam pars ville de *Bruton* ex parte orientali pontis, quam prior de Bruton tenet ; major pars ville de *Northbruham* cum gravis, boscis et moris adjacentibus, quam prior de Bruton tenet ; quedam pars villarum de *Cloforde* et *Postbury* cum boscis et pertinentiis, quas Johannes Flory tenet ; medietas ville de *Wonestr'* cum boscis et pertinentiis, quam Johannes de Acton et Elizabeth' de Clyvedon tenent ; villa de *Truttokeshull* cum bosco et pertinentiis suis, quam Nicholaus de la Mare et Galfridus de Munfort tenent ; villa de *Merston* cum gravis, quam Ricardus de Bigode tenet ; villa de *Smethwek*, quam abbas de Cicestre tenet ; villa de *Cayner*, quam Willelmus Polayn tenet ; villa de *Wyletham*, quam Gilbertus Michel tenet ; villa de *Lilleford* cum boscis et pertinentiis suis, quam Willelmus Portbref tenet ; villa de *Radene* cum boscis, quam episcopus Wygorn' tenet ; villa de *Gernefeld* cum gravis, quam prior de Bradeleygh tenet ; villa de *Norton* cum gravis, quam Johannes de Fereres tenet ; villa de *Leghe*, quam Johannes de Boys tenet ; villa de *Cherleton*, quam Johannes de Fereres tenet ; villa de *Barwe*, quam prior de Staverdale tenet ; villa de *Northstoke* cum boscis, quam Alianor' Lovel tenet ; villa de *Estrepe* cum bosco, quam Johannes Hurschal tenet ; villa de *Henegrove*, quam Elizabeth' de Clyvedon tenet ; villa de *Kingwode* cum bosco, quam Johannes de Carville tenet.

We shall now attempt to trace the bounds as given in the original grant.

(A = Foundation Charter of 1182 : B = Perambulation of 1244).

1. A. 'First, on the north part, from the fosse of the park to *Hach Stoch*.'

B. 'From the park, on the east part, in the fosse of the same park to *Hackestock*.'

'The fosse of the park.' This phrase shews that there was a park enclosed by a fosse before the land was given to the Carthusians. From the N.E. corner of this park the bounds begin. *Hach Stoch* suggests a dwelling-place near a 'hatch' ; and this might be a gate, giving entrance to the park : but more probably it means a hatch for regulating the water of a stream. The name survives in the fields, now called 'Hedstock,' and shewn in the sale map of the estate (1813) as 'Hodgstocks,' on the north bank of the Frome to the right of the bridle-path to Nunney. 'Hedstoke,' containing 30 acres, is mentioned in the Hopton lease in 1539 (*Monastic Remains* : Add., pp. 125ff).

2. A. 'From *Hach Stoch* of (or 'from,' *de*) *Posteberi* along the fosse, of *Berwa* to the king's meadow.'
- B. 'From *Hackestock* to *Postelesbur* along the fosse of *la Beruue* to the king's meadow.'

Postlebury and Barrow Farms still preserve these names. A fosse runs up the south and south-west sides of Postlebury Wood.

The Kyngesmead is mentioned in the Abstract (no. 6) at Bradley House of the Grant made in 1545 of the Quarre Grange to Ralph Hopton and Dorothy his wife. Its locality is indicated by a mention in the Buckland Chartulary (pp. 80, 140) of 'half a virgate of land' in Wanstrow 'next to the king's meadow (*pratum regis*).'

3. A. 'From the king's meadow through the midst of the meadow to *Hachweie*.'

B. 'Through the midst of the meadow to Bacheswey.'

The parish boundary runs due west above Barrow Wood, where it begins to follow the reputed Roman Road, which ran in a straight line S.E. by E. to Gaer Hill. The *Hachweie* may have been a part of this road, and may have been so called from a 'hatch' on the *Hunburna*.

4. A. 'From *Hachweie* beyond (*ultra*) *Hunburna* to *Ruga-lega*.'

B. 'Beyond *Hundburna* to *Rugleya*.'

The boundary turns due south when it reaches the 'Nunney Water,' which it follows for a quarter of a mile. This would seem to give us the '*Hundburna*.' Leaving the stream, the boundary continues due south along a fosse, which after half a mile (when we begin to ascend the hill) is double and very conspicuous. After the crest of the hill is reached the fosse is single again. The ruggedness of the valley which it now cuts (Studley Bottom) corresponds with the ancient designation of 'rough lea.'

5. A. 'From *Rugelega* to *Walecoma*; from *Walecoma* along *Hanhefda* to *Luthbroka*.'

B. 'From *Rugeleya* to *Walecumba*; from *Walecumba* to *Havensefd*; from *Haveneshefd* to *Ludebroka*.'

The boundary continues southwards, past Walcombe (near Stall's Farm), until it touches Hackney Lane just below the

Marl Pit Pond. After this it turns S.E., following a stream—no doubt the ‘Ludbrook.’ ‘Havenshead’ cannot be identified: it seems to mean a high point: compare Heavensgate in Longleat Park (*hafen, heofen*, elevated).

6. A. ‘From *Luthbroka* along the course of the water to *Pennemerä.*’

B. ‘From *Ludebroka* along the course of the water to *Penmere.*’

We follow the stream until it reaches the railway, after crossing which we turn sharply to the N.E. We are here on marshy ground for a quarter of a mile.

7. A. ‘From *Pennemera* to the mere (*maram*) of William fitz Peter.’

B. ‘From *Penmere* to the mere of William fitz Peter.’

Mara is a mere, or pool: cf. *Chronicle of Ramsey* (Rolls Ser.), p. 8, and p. 18, where in a charter of Henry II we have ‘omnes piscaturas suas et maras.’ William fitz Peter attests a charter of Henry de Careville, one of the benefactors of Bruton in its early days, which was granted some time before 1161 (*Bruton Chartulary*, no. 19). He was probably a small holder in North Brewham, and perhaps the son of the Peter mentioned later.

8. A. ‘From this mere to *Kincput*; from *Kincput* near the bridge to *Peter’s Woodcroft*; from *Peter’s Woodcroft* to *Frogmera.*’

B. ‘From the mere to *Kyneputte* near the bridge of *Peter’s Woodcroft*; from *Peter’s Woodcroft* to *Frogmera.*’

We are now going eastward and beginning to ascend the hill. Of the ‘King’s Pit’ we find no trace. The only point that we can identify is *Frogmere*, the name of which is preserved in ‘Frogmead Corner,’ the extreme west point of Hicks’s Park.¹

9. A. ‘From *Frogmera* to *Cleiteweia.*’

B. ‘From *Frogmere* to *Cludeweie.*’

1. Cf. *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 17 October, 1251: Robert de Mucegros has leave to enclose ‘two acres by the king’s perch within the forest of Selewod, containing in length 120 perches, lying near his park of Bryweham, by the following metes: to wit, from the way of Kingstil to the way of Froggemor, for the extension of his park.’

The parish boundary, which we have still been following, now runs s.w., skirting Hicks's Park. An old road, now much overgrown, ran up through Hick's Park in the direction of Witham. The name *Cleiteweia*, *Cludeweie* or *Clotweye*, has disappeared. There is an Anglo-Saxon word *clud*, meaning a rock or little hill : this would suit the context.

The Perambulation of 1244 tells us that ' within these bounds all their possessions are enclosed : from *Clotweye* begin bounds *sine clauso*.'

10. A. ' From *Cleiteweia* to *Fleistoka* ; from *Fleistoka* to *Sepsnedesweia*.'

B. ' From *Clotweye* to *Flexstock* ; from *Flestock* to *Schepesnedeswey*.'

At the southern end of Hick's Park the parish boundary joins Canwood Lane. This lane it follows about half a mile, until it comes to the modern highway : for this half mile the lane runs between two fosses and is called Monks' Lane. The 'Sheepsnedesway' must be the lane which now enters West End Wood a hundred yards above Druley, and runs past the Witham reservoir into Holt Lane. The point at which in ancient times the boundary reached it was fifty yards below Druley : for part of it has been merged in the modern highway. At Druley the boundary bends yet more to the s.e., whereas the modern highway runs nearly n.e.

A few extracts from the Supervisors' Book preserved with the Witham Parish Registers will shew that this road required constant attention in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The first extract is important as confirming the locality to which we have assigned this road.

1687. To William Gilding for five dayes worke between Ships-lout hill and Can wood.

1703. Paid to Hug Tailler for hopen of the water guetter at Sheps nut hel.

1704. Itm pd. for diding of a tranch att Ships nitt hill.

Other spellings are : Shipson (1713), Shipslite, Sheepeslite, and Sheepesleet (1714), Sepnut (1726), Shepnutt (1727 and 1729), Shepsnet (1731), Shepsnets (1733), Shepnets (1735), Shepsnet (1737), Sheepsnett (1740), Sheepreet and Sheepneet (1741) : the book ends in 1745. The word 'hill' is always added.

11. A. 'From *Sepsnedesweia* to *Ruggescliua heaued*.'

B. 'From *Schepessnedeswey* to *Ruggesclivesefd*.'

The parish boundary continues to run between two fosses on the steep slope of the King's Wood Warren, till it reaches the modern County boundary. We are now at the height of 800 feet. The appearance of this point from a distance may have suggested the name 'Rugged Cliff Head'; but the name has not survived.

12. A. 'Hence to *Chelsledelweie*.'

B. 'From *Ruggesclivesefd* to *Chelesnedesweye*.'

The boundary turns northwards for a hundred yards, and then runs N.E. to Yarnfield Gate: then again northwards: and all the way it is marked by a fosse. The road which comes up from Yarnfield and crosses the boundary continues down the southern slope in the Holt Wood: it meets the Sheepsnedesway, and thereafter these two ways thus united turn north and form the Holt Lane at the foot of the Duke's drive to Yarnfield Gate. Although this is now only a timber road, an examination of the surface on its steeper gradients shews it to have been well built with 'pitched' stones, and therefore to have been a road of some importance. There can be little doubt that this was the *Chelsnedeway*, which is also mentioned in the agreement with Bradley Priory in 1233. 'Chelssnede,' containing 20 acres, occurs in the Hopton lease (1539); and in the certificate attached (1543) 'Chelse nede' is said to contain 11 acres of wood. It seems probable that this name survives in a corrupted form as 'Chestnuts' (estate sale map, 1813), which now denotes meadows and a wood where no chestnuts grow.

13. A. 'From *Chelsledelweie* along the brow of the hill (*per cilium montis*¹) to *Fisbornes heafde*.'

B. 'From *Chelessnedesweye* along the brow of the hill to *Fisxburnesefd*.'

'Fishburn Head' is plainly the source of the stream which rises under Gaer Hill church and flows N.W. to join the Frome.

1. For this phrase we may compare a charter of 1147 (*Margam Abbey, Birch*); 'a cilio montano, sicut prediacte aque de montibus descendunt usque ad mare.'

The parish boundary follows this stream for a mile and a quarter: then, at a point midway between Walk Farm and Forest Farm, it turns sharply at right angles and runs for a quarter of a mile north-east, deserting the stream altogether: after this it turns again to the north-west (following the present road over the railway bridge) and reaches the Frome at Iron Mills Bridge. It then makes a sharp curve and returns s.w. along the Frome, but against the stream, until it reaches the point at which the 'Fishburn' joins the Frome—that is, near Hedstocks, which was mentioned at the beginning of the description of the bounds.

The curious nose thus formed at the N.E. angle was plainly due to the desire to include a very large fishpond, formed by an immense bank which has been raised at right angles to the river Frome. This agrees with a royal charter of 1232, which gave the monks leave to enlarge their park by enclosure from the adjoining wood and also by including 'the land which their *vivarium* there occupied,' which land had been granted them by Richard le Bigod.¹ The parish boundary of to-day represents this fresh accession to the grant of the foundation charter; and accordingly we must look for other guidance in tracing the original bounds.

15. A. 'Hence along the course of the water to the park;
hence along the fosse of the park to *Fromweia*;
from *Fromweia* to *Hachstock*.'

B. 'From *Fisxburnesefd* along the course of the water
to the park of the monks themselves.'

It would seem that the Perambulation of 1244 (B.) follows the bounds of the monks' park as enlarged in accordance with the license granted in 1232, and therefore omits the closing items of the original description.

An examination of the ground leaves no doubt as to how the original boundary ran. It continued to follow the 'Fishburn' for a little way after the point at which the parish boundary deserts it. But a fosse, running northwards, crosses the 'Fishburn' a little north of Walk Farm, and follows a leat, or artificial stream, which runs N. and N.E. and then N.

1. See below, p. 26, n. 2.

again, till it passes by a narrow tunnel bridge under the road which goes from Witham to Frome : this leat joins the Frome river at the east corner of Hedstocks.

In conclusion we may note the phrase of the Perambulation *ad parcum monachorum ipsorum*, and compare with it the words of the license of 1232 *parcum suum in quo sita est domus sua*. Although not a vestige of the actual monastery and its church remains above ground, it seems probable that the site is to be found in the fields marked in the sale map of 1813 as 'Old Orchard or New Building Ground.' The great house begun by Sir William Wyndham (d. 1740) was on the higher portion, to the left of what appears to be the drive then laid out.¹ The ground to the right of this and down towards the railway is very stony and suggestive of foundations. If excavation should ever be attempted, this would seem to be the spot at which experiment might be fruitful.

IV. AGREEMENT BETWEEN WITHAM AND MAIDEN BRADLEY.

Conuenit inter Priorem Egidium de Witham Ordinis Carthus' et eiusdem loci Conuentum ex una parte et Priorem Hug' de Bradeleg' et eiusdem loci Conuentum ex parte altera super quadam purpresura facta per Priorem Hug' de Bradeleg' et eiusdem loci Conuentum in communia pasture predicti Prioris Egidii et Conuentus quam dictus Prior Egidius et Conuentus quondam disrationauerunt in Curia Dñi Regis per assisam captam coram justiciis Dñi Regis unde fossatum per predictos Priorem H. et Conuentum leuatum dirutum fuit. Tandem ex mera gratia et voluntate predicti Prioris Egid' et Conuentus ad instanciam magnam Dñorum J. Bathon. et R. tunc Sar' Ep̄orum concessum fuit quantum ad eos pertinuit dictis Priori H. de Bradel'. et eiusdem loci Conuentui a dictis Priore et Conuentu de Witham ut clauderent medietatem predictæ purpresure fossato. Processu uero temporis a priore R. de Witham eiusdem E. bone memorie successore et eiusdem loci Conuentu concessa est diuine caritatis intuitu quantum ad eos pertinuit predictis H. Priori de Brad' et eiusdem loci Conuentui quedam particula terre in eadem pastura fossato claudenda. scilicet particula illa que est

1. The Witham property was sold by his son, Sir Charles Wyndham (Earl of Egremont) to William Beckford, the Lord Mayor of London, whose son William began the rebuilding of Fonthill in Wilts in 1796, and is supposed to have used the stones of the Wyndham house for this purpose : see *Dict. Nat. Biogr.*, and Sir R. Colt Hoare, *Monastic Remains*, pp. 26f.

inter fossatum prius leuatum et chiminum de Chelesned'. ita tamen quod via iacens inter predictas culturas semper pateat fossato. hinc inde levato. Et preterea tantum relinquatur inter chiminum de Chelesned' et fossatum ultimo leuatum quod aditus et exitus sufficienter pateat ad minus duobus carris honestis sibi inuicem obuiantibus. Hec omnia quantum ad Priorem et Conuentum de Witham pertinent concessa sunt ad utilitatem domus de Bradel'. Saluis priuilegiis et omni indemnitate domus de Witham. ita quod dictus H. Prior de Brad' et eiusdem loci Conuentus uel eorum successores aliquid ulterius de predicta pastura sine mera uoluntate et consensu Prioris de Witham et eiusdem loci Conuentus nullo modo de cetero poterunt ad claudendum exigere. Ceterum ad instanciam predictorum Prioris de Witham et eiusdem loci Conuentus remiserunt predicti H. et conuentus de Bradel'. et quietos clamauerunt pro se et successoribus eorum in perpetuum omnes homines de Gernefeld' qui communam habuerunt in eadem purprestura de secta hundredi sui quam eisdem facere consueuerunt annuatim in crastino Epiphanie et omnia placita et amerciamenta predictum hundredum contingentia. die prenominato. Ut autem conuencio predicta perpetue firmitatis robur optineat huic scripto ad modum cyrographi diuise sigillum utriusque domus est alternatim appositum. Perfecta uero sunt hec anno ab incarnatione dñi. M.ºCC.º. XXXº. tercio. Hoc etiam adiciendum est ultimo quod ita inter domum de Witham et domum de Bradel' conuenit ut dictus Prior de Brad' et Conuentus predictam purpresturam sic claudant quatinus et ipsi dampnum non incurrant. et ceteri uicini de imparcamento aueriorum suorum molestiam per defectum legitime clausture non sentiant.

It appears from this document that Hugh the prior of Bradley had made an encroachment (*pourpresture*), enclosing land over which the Witham monks had common of pasture. The case had gone to the king's justices, and Giles the prior of Witham had established his rights, and the fosse which had been raised was demolished. The Patent Rolls shew us that the case was tried at Ilchester in November, 1226.¹

Hereupon Jocelin Bishop of Bath and Richard le Poore, then Bishop of Salisbury, interceded with the Carthusians; and the Bradley house had been allowed to enclose with a fosse half of the land in question. This first agreement must have been made before July, 1228, when Richard le Poore left Salisbury for Durham. The Close Rolls shew us that on 18 November,

1. Patent Rolls, 10 Hen. III (pp. 79, 85).

1228, the Bradley house obtained the king's permission to enclose 50 acres at Yarnfield.¹

The second agreement of which our document speaks was made in 1233. Before that date several things had happened. Giles the prior of Witham had died. The Patent Rolls shew that on 10 May, 1229, he was too ill to attend to a suit which he had against some sixty men for 'novel disseisin' at Heydon on Mendip. In May, 1232, the Witham monks were doing some enclosure on their own account.² On 6 June, 1232, the Bradley house obtained a renewal of their permission to enclose 50 acres at Yarnfield, including in that amount 12½ acres which they had already broken up and cultivated.³

Now comes the second agreement. In process of time, we are told, the Witham house, under R. the prior who had succeeded Giles, conceded to Bradley permission, so far as they were concerned, to enclose a certain portion of land in the same pasture; namely, that which lay between the Chelsnede Road and the fosse formerly raised. They made certain conditions: (1) that the way (*via*) between the aforesaid cultures [*i.e.* the half formerly conceded and this further portion] should always remain open, a fosse being raised on each side of it; (2) that sufficient should be left between the Chelsnede Road and the fosse last raised to allow access and exit for at least the passage of two loaded waggons meeting each other; (3) neither the prior of Bradley nor his successors should attempt further enclosure of the aforesaid pasture without the goodwill and consent of Witham. Moreover, at the request of the Witham house, the Bradley house agreed to release the men of Yarnfield who had common right in the enclosed land from suit of their hundred which they had been

1. Close Rolls, 13 Hen. III (p. 128): 'Et sine calumpnia alicujus l acras bruere in eodem manerio in loco qui vocatur Jernefeld' possint frussire, excolere et fossato includere.' 'Frussire' or 'fruisire' (*fruisser*) is to break up land.

2. Close Rolls, 16 Hen. III (p. 61): 'quod parcum suum, in quo sita est domus sua, de bosco suo vicino ampliare, et de eodem simul cum dicto parco includere possint, una cum terra quam vivarium suum ibidem occupavit, de terra Ricardi Bigot quam habent de concessione ejusdem Ricardi.'

3. *Ibid.*, p. 68.

accustomed to make annually on the morrow of the Epiphany, and from all pleas and amercements pertaining to the hundred. Lastly, the Bradley house were so to enclose the aforesaid land, that they [the monks] should incur no damage, and that the rest of their neighbours should not suffer molestation by the impounding of their beasts owing to defect of proper enclosure.

This document is of interest for the history of Witham as fixing within narrow limits the date of Prior Giles's death, and as giving us at least the initial of the name of the prior who succeeded him. Moreover, its reference to the Chelsnede Road (*chiminum de Chelesnede*) has a topographical value. *Cheminus*, according to Ducange, was a road intermediate between the *regia via*, such as the Fosse Way, and *via*: one document quoted by him describes these roads as 64ft., 32ft., and 16ft. respectively in width; but the words were not always so strictly discriminated.¹

TABLE OF DATES.

1179, Autumn.	Hugh comes to Witham.
1180, Spring.	Hugh's plans approved by the king, who goes to Normandy in April. £40 paid for buildings before Michaelmas.
1182, c. 6 Jan.	Charter of Foundation, at Marlborough.
c. 22 Feb.	Charters of compensation to Geoffrey of Wandstrow and Gilbert of Norfolk, at Waltham.
1226, Nov.	Giles prior of Witham establishes his common rights against Hugh prior of Bradley, whose fosse is demolished.
1228, before July.	First agreement between Witham and Bradley, to enclose half the land in question.
18 Aug.	Bradley gets royal license to enclose 50 acres at Yarnfield.
1229, 10 May.	Giles prior of Witham is sick: and probably dies soon afterwards.

1. *E.g.* Bracton, *De legibus*, f. 144: 'in chimino domini regis.'

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1232, May. | Witham gets license to enlarge their park by an enclosure from the wood adjoining, and to take in land given by Richard Bigot. |
| 6 June. | Bradley gets renewed license of enclosure at Yarnfield. |
| 1233. | Second agreement between Witham and Bradley as to enclosure. |
| 1244, 19 Aug. | Perambulation of Witham bounds, by order of the justice of the forest. |
| 1254 and 1256. | Inquest as to claim of abbess of Shaftesbury to common rights. |
| 1260. | Inquest as to claim of prior of Bradley to common rights. |
| 1261 (<i>circa</i>). | Enclosure of demesne wood of Witham with fosse, hedge and wall of stone. |
| 1265, 13 Mar. | The king's protection and permission to enclose all their bounds mentioned in the original charter. |

NOTE ON MAP OF WITHAM BOUNDARIES.

(Plate II).

The Map is only intended to illustrate the main features of the locality and the places mentioned in the discussion of the boundaries. The area is included in the following 6in. Somerset Maps of the Ordnance Survey:—XLII. S.E., XLIII. S.W., LIV. N.E., LIV. S.E., LV. N.W., LV. N.E., LV. S.W.

We have to thank Mr. H. St. George Gray for having brought the Map into a condition in which it could be reproduced.—J.A.R.



Monumental Effigies in Somerset.

PART IV.

(b) THIRTEENTH AND FOURTEENTH CENTURY CIVILIANS.

BY ALFRED C. FRYER, PH.D., F.S.A.

BRISTOL was the capital of the West of England, and the commercial stone-trades of that important city were engaged at an early date on the fine grain oolite found on Dundry Hill. Such work as still remains shows that these figure-sculptors were plying their technique as early as 1240 in their Bristol ateliers, while the shipping trade of that busy port carried their finished work not only to places on the Bristol Channel, but even as far as Dublin.

In this paper we have to consider seven of these Bristol effigies, and it is probable that those destined for Churchill and Yatton were conveyed by water to the mouth of the River Yeo and from thence by road to their final destination, while that at Combe Florey would be shipped to Bridgewater, carried by barge to Taunton and from thence on a waggon to Combe Florey Church. Those for Long Ashton and Tickenham would probably be conveyed by road, as both places are near Bristol.

The two civilian effigies at Long Ashton were probably sculptured during the last quarter of the thirteenth century. The folds of the cotes fall from neck to ankle; both are sadly mutilated, and round the bevelled edge of the slab of the earlier figure is a mutilated inscription in Lombardic characters. It has been conjectured that the first few letters may have formed part of *Guillaume*, and it was evidently a prayer

for the words *Merci : Amen* are distinctly legible.¹ The effigy of the civilian at Yatton (Plate IV, fig. 2) possesses a long face, a drooping moustache, a short beard, and hair worn in curls to the neck. Around the waist is a belt (1½ ins.) adorned with four-leaf flowers. Professor E. S. Prior, M.A., considers we may date this effigy about 1325.

The effigies of the "Ladies" made from Dundry-stone are at Churchill, Combe Florey (Plate VI, fig. 2), Tickenham (Plate V, figs. 1, 2) and Yatton (Plate IV, fig. 1). The earliest of this group is at Tickenham (Plate V, figs. 1, 2), and Prof. Prior considers that we are justified in assigning it to about the year 1300. It is a beautiful work of art and shows what fine sculpture could be executed at that date in Bristol ateliers, while the imager has been most conscientious in carrying out all the details of the costume and coiffure of a great lady who died at the very beginning of the fourteenth century. About the same date, or possibly a few years earlier, we find a "Lady" at Churchill, and the angels smoothing her pillow indicate that the Bristol craftsmen were influenced in their technique by those London imagers, who, at this date, were carving similar angels for the effigies they were turning out of their workshops on the banks of the Thames. The latest of these effigies is in a wall recess² at Yatton (Plate IV, fig. 1) and was, probably, carved between 1330 and 1340.³

We have to consider a group of seven effigies made of Ham Hill stone all located within a ten mile radius of the place where they were sculptured, except one "Lady" at Nettlecombe which would probably be taken by barge to Bridgwater, shipped to Watchet and conveyed by road to its final destination in Nettlecombe Church. The earliest of these effigies is a "Lady" in Milborne Port Church. It is much worn and was sculptured in the closing years of the thirteenth century. The Nettlecombe "Lady" has her hands raised in prayer, and between them is a scroll which probably had a prayer or

1. Paul's *Incised and Sepulchral Slabs of N.W. Somersetshire*, 5, and Plate IX.

2. Probably not the original tomb.

3. Professor Prior agrees with the date we assign to this effigy.

a suitable text from Holy Scripture painted on it. She rests her feet on a dog, while a larger one lies at her side. The civilian at East Coker is in the churchyard; it is sadly weather-worn, the head is defaced, and it was probably sculptured during the second quarter of the fourteenth century. This mutilated figure is a great contrast to the fine reposeful effigy of a franklin at Trent (Plate V, fig. 3). The hood is drawn up over the head exposing tufts of hair on the forehead and on either side of the chin. The number of effigies depicting the hood drawn up over the head is not numerous, but a wooden effigy to a franklin of about the same date (c. 1350) may be seen at Eaton-under-Haywood, Shropshire.¹ The franklin at Trent has a sword with straight quillons and a diamond-headed pommel which hangs on his left side, while the slit-tered ends of the tag of his broad sword-belt (2½ ins.) are laced into the scabbard.

Built into the parapet of Petherton Bridge, where the old Roman Fosse road crossed the River Parret, is the upper portion of two effigies to a civilian and his lady (Plate VI, fig. 1), carved out of one block of Ham Hill stone. The figures are much weather-worn and their heads rest on one long bolster similar in this respect to another pair of Ham Hill stone effigies at Limington.² It is not altogether an unlikely surmise that these figures originally came from the chapel of St. Nicholas, founded in 1304 for the great mansion built by John de Beauchamp at Stoke-sub-Hamdon. Leland mentions in his *Itinerary*³ (1540–1542) that he went into this chapel and on “the South West side of the Chapelle be 5. Images on Tumbes on hard joynid to another, 3. of Menne harneshid and shildid, and 2. of Women. Ther hath bene Inscription on eche of them, but now so sore defacid that they cannot be redde.” A casual observer like Leland might consider these

1. Illustrated in Fryer's *Wooden Monumental Effigies in England and Wales*, 11.

2. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LXIII, Plate VI, figs. 1, 2. The Limington effigies have diagonal-shaped pillows under each head placed on the long bolster which is common to the two figures.

3. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XXXIII, ii, 87.

two effigies to be women, as the man is in a long cote and his hair falls to his neck. We do not lean to the theory that these two effigies were ever intended to be demi-figures, and it seems to us more probable that they were originally full length figures. It is not known whether they were broken before they were brought to Petherton Bridge, or whether they were wantonly cut away at the bottom so as to fit them into the parapet. Supposing, however, that these were the same effigies which Leland saw when he visited the Chapel of St. Nicholas a few years before the middle of the sixteenth century, yet in less than one hundred years (1633) Gerard of Trent describes them as the founders of Petherton Bridge.¹

At Dowlish Wake we find a very beautiful effigy to a "Lady" (Plate VII, figs. 1, 2) placed in a wall recess under a cinquefoiled arch having cusps terminating in four heads—(a) a lady in a reticulated coiffure, (b) a bishop in mitre, (c) a civilian, bare-headed, with curly locks falling to the neck, (d) a lady in a kerchief. The folds of the kirtle fall from the hips, and the pose and execution of the figure show that the high standard maintained by the craftsmen who worked the Ham Hill stone was as fine in execution and technique as some of the beautiful knightly effigies and tombs we examined in an earlier paper.²

There is an effigy to a civilian at Compton Martin (Plate III) which was possibly carved by the same craftsman who executed the interesting effigy to a knight now in the belfry at Paulton.³ Both the knight and the civilian probably came under foreign influence, and in a previous paper⁴ we saw that the parish of Chewton Mendip, in which Paulton was a chapel, was appropriated by Jocelin, Bishop of Bath, in 1241 to the Benedictine Abbey of St. Peter at Jumièges in the archdiocese of Rouen in Normandy. Both the Paulton and Compton Martin effigies are made from the same local stone

1. See *The Particular Description of the County of Somerset*, by Thomas Gerard of Trent, 1633 (*Som. Rec. Soc.*, XV).

2. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LXII, 46–85.

3. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LXII, Plate V, figs. 1, 2.

4. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LXII, 56, 57.



Fig. 1. YATTON. Lady. A.D 1330-40.



Fig. 2. YATTON. Civilian. C. 1325.
EFFIGIES OF CIVILIANS IN SOMERSET CHURCHES,
XIII AND XIV CENTURIES.

(lias limestone) found in the neighbourhood of Paulton, and neither were carved by a highly skilled artist as both are rudely sculptured and somewhat flat in appearance. The Compton Martin figure shows us a civilian with wavy hair falling to his neck, a long cote to his calves, pointed shoes, broad sword belt (2½ ins.), right hand holding sword and left laid on breast, head placed on one low rectangular cushion, and feet resting against a small lion with the tail coiled round the body and holding the end of the scabbard in its mouth. This effigy was discovered during the restoration of the church in 1858, and Mr. William Adlam has left on record that the name of *Thos. de Mortone* was inscribed upon it.¹ Mr. Adlam saw no colour on the figure, and we are informed that the crude endeavour to re-paint it was the work of the rector's wife some sixty years ago. The inscription is on the bevel of the slab and is now nearly illegible.

The authors of *Medieval Figure-Sculpture in England*² remind us that "up to 1260 the Purbeck marbler held the market with his effigies—his dark stone gave what was wanted. In medieval memorials the bronze slab had been possibly first in fashion for high ecclesiastics (as with the 'Bishops' at Amiens). But the dark smooth surfaces of the marble effigy were sufficiently like bronze, and they were taken as a substitute considerably cheaper and easier to produce than cast copper." So it would seem that at first the marble figures were polished like the metal³ and the figures would have gold embossments, but as the colour decoration of the thirteenth century increased so the Purbeck marble effigies were more sumptuously adorned. It is, therefore, probable that the later Purbeck marble effigies were decorated entirely with colour, and as freestone was plentiful in Somerset and water-carriage from South Dorset was difficult we, therefore, find few effigies made of Purbeck marble in the county. In the Cathedral at Wells there is only one incised slab of Purbeck marble to the memory of Saint William Bytton (1274).

1. *Som. and Dor. Notes and Queries*, VI, 224.

2. p. 601.

3. Polishers as well as marblers are mentioned in the accounts for the building of Westminster Abbey in 1253.

In the Church of St. Michael at East Coker there is one effigy to a "Lady" of the same material which was sculptured between 1290 and 1300, and it seems probable that it was conveyed by ship from South Dorset to Christchurch, and then carried on a barge as far as possible up the River Stour to some convenient point where it could be taken by road to East Coker. It would have been specially interesting to know, had we been able to trace the reason, why an order for a Purbeck marble effigy was sent to Corfe for execution, instead of one to Ilchester for a figure made of Ham Hill stone.

We find two Purbeck marble effigies at Charlton Mackerell, but unfortunately they were turned out of the church at a "restoration" some seventy years ago, and are now in the churchyard. These effigies were carved out of one block of shell marble; each head rests under a canopy (2½ ins.), but they are now too mutilated and weather-worn for study.

These two effigies may have been conveyed from Corfe in the way suggested for the East Coker "Lady," or they may have been shipped to Bridgwater, taken by barge to Ilminster and carried on a wagon to Charlton Mackerell Church.

In the "Genealogy of the Lyte Family" compiled by Thomas Lyte of Lytescary (1631) is the following note:—

"William Lyte, Serjeant-at-Lawe tempore Ed. I founded our Lady Chapple annexed to his mansion house at Lytes Carie and the North Ile belonging to his parish church of Charlton Mackerell, where he lyeth entombed under a fayre marble monument with his first wife, Marjorie the daughter of John Blanfield, with their pictures cutt and embossed to their full lenkth in the same stone; and in the North windowe of the saide Ile there is a representation of the saide William Lyte in his serjeant's habitt with his second wife Agnes kneelinge and holdinge a scrole in their hands contayninge this inscription—*Ubi fructus ventris tui per te detur nobis frui in perhenni gaudio, amen*—which hath relation to the image of our Ladie and our Saviour upon the crosse as the same is prefixed in the windowe all above. And in the same windowe undernethe is subscribed in verie antient characters this French epitaph—*Priet pur Willa le Lit e Agnes sil feme par charite Pater nost' e Ave.*"¹

1. The painted glass has disappeared but a copy is reproduced by Thomas Lyte at the bottom of the pedigree of his family, and also on a slab affixed to the north wall of the Chapel at Lytescary. The character of the letters



Fig. 1. TICKENHAM. Lady. C. 1300.



Fig. 2. TICKENHAM. Lady. (Head of Fig. 1.)



Fig. 3. TRENT. Civillan. C. 1350.
EFFIGIES OF CIVILIANS IN SOMERSET CHURCHES,
XIII AND XIV CENTURIES.



In the margin of the Pedigree drawn up by Thomas Lyte is a further allusion to "the monument in marble to one William le Lyt in his Serjeant's habit in the North Ile of the Parish Church of Charlton Mackerell."¹ Collinson² saw this monument in 1791 in the north transept, and an old plan depicts it in the north-eastern corner. It is a sad thing to record that the rector and churchwardens in the early years of Queen Victoria's reign should have possessed so little regard for the past history of Charlton Mackerell as to permit the effigy of a notable benefactor to their church to be thrust out into the churchyard.

The effigy of a serjeant-at-law sculptured in the closing years of the thirteenth century would, indeed, have been a treasure had it been handed down to us in a fairly perfect condition. We can form some idea as to the original appearance of this effigy by studying another to a serjeant-at-law of the fourteenth century at Pembridge, Herefordshire.³ Here he is robed in a full cote gathered up in a collar at the throat, having full sleeves hanging below the elbows and showing beneath them the tight-fitting ones of the tunic. The cote reached his feet and is probably the "medley cote" described by Chaucer, for in coloured MSS. of this period the serjeants-at-law are represented in cotes of blue, striped with red and other colours. At his neck hang two lapels or bands, which are part of his legal costume. The coif on his head gave the name to the Order,⁴ which is described by Fortescue as the "principal and chief insigniment of habit, wherewith serjeants-at-law on their creation are decked." This was a close-fitting skull-cap made of white lawn or silk, frequently with a band down the centre. The

in the French inscription and the lady's costume show that it belonged to the first quarter of the fourteenth century. (See illustration facing p. 9, *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XXXVIII, ii).

1. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XXXVIII, ii, 9.
2. Vol. III, 194.
3. Engraved in *Trans. Bristol and Glouc. Arch. Soc.*, XVIII, Plate VII, and described pp. 264-5.
4. The coif (*Tena birettum album*) gave its name to *The Order of the Coif*. See Druitt's *Costume in Brasses*, 223.

tracing of the painted window already referred to depicts William le Lyt in his long cote with its full sleeves, a hood on his shoulders, and his head in the coif of his Order.

The three Purbeck marble effigies we have been considering fall into the latest period of the marbler's work in figure-sculpture, and were produced at a time when competition was keen with the free-stone imagers who could produce their figures at probably half the cost. In fact there was no reason for the employment of expensive shell-marble figures when the fashion for effigies demanded that the surfaces should be finished with a coating of plaster or gesso on which the painter's skill could be employed to make them appear life-like. In order that these surfaces might be decorated with beautiful diapers and jewelled ornaments similar to the adornment of the free-stone and wooden effigies, the Corfe and London marblers no longer made those deep cuttings with which we are familiar in their earlier work, but produced soft contours like their free-stone rivals.¹ The "Lady" at East Coker has draperies of low gradation and considerable delicacy, and had not the effigies of William le Lyt and his wife been so weather-worn, we should probably be able to see in them also the change that had come over the technique of the marbler when he was forced to compete with the Ham Hill and other free-stone craftsmen.

The "Ladies" in this series of effigies wore kirtles and cote-hardies, and over their heads were kerchieves, with the exception of the "Lady" at Dowlish Wake (Plate VII, figs. 1, 2) who has a form of reticulated head-dress. The "Lady" at Yatton (Plate IV, fig. 1) has as many as four kerchieves; the inner one fits her head like a cap having crimped edges enclosing her forehead and sides of her face, and probably her outer kerchief would be made of cloth. This is the only "Lady" with a barbe, which was a piece of linen pleated in

1. For a description of the Purbeck marbler's technique see Prior and Gardner's *Figure-Sculpture in England* (pp. 568-602), where the subject is ably treated. They consider that the Purbeck marble "Knight" at Dodford (Northants) may be dated about 1305. This they believe was the latest effigy made in shell-marble. The effigies at East Coker and Charlton Mackerell were a few years earlier.



Fig. 1. PETHERTON BRIDGE. Male and Female Civilians.



Fig. 2. COMBE FLOREY. Lady. C. 1315.
EFFIGIES OF CIVILIANS IN SOMERSET CHURCHES,
XIII AND XIV CENTURIES.

folds worn by widows over or under the chin, according to the rank of the wearer, and falling down to the breast.¹ Wimples were in use in several cases,² and the mantles were usually fastened in front with cords either passing through holes in the mantle itself,³ or fastened by studs or brooches called *fermailes* or *tasseaux*, like the arrangement on the "Lady" at Churchill. At Nettlecombe the "Lady" is adorned with a jewelled fillet across the forehead and her hair falls in ringlets to her shoulders, while the "Lady" at Tickenham (Plate V, figs. 1, 2) has her hair confined on either side of her face by the wimple and fillet ($1\frac{3}{4}$ ins.) across her forehead, and gathered up in a net on the top of her head over which her kerchief falls in graceful folds to her shoulders.

About the middle of the fourteenth century a head-dress was worn consisting of cauls or close caps enclosing the hair and forming a kind of frame to the face. The zig-zag, or *nebulé* appearance is probably intended to represent frills. These frills bear some resemblance to the bonnets, now sometimes worn by elderly peasants. In the *reticulated* head-dress network, usually jewelled, was portrayed—a step towards the *crepsine* head-dress of a later date. At Dowlish Wake (Plate VII, figs. 1, 2) the lady wears neither the *nebulé* nor the *reticulated* head-dress, for the regularity of the pattern on the covering material seems to indicate that the craftsman's intention was to represent some stamped fabric.

The eight civilians wear shoes, hosen, tunics and cotes. Their heads are uncovered, except in the case of the franklin at Trent. The hair is worn long in ringlets or wavy, with the

1. "Mentioned by Margaret, Countess of Richmond, Mother of Henry VII in her 'Ordinance' for the Reformation of apparell for great estates of women in the tyme of Mourning" (*Harleian MS.*, 6084). "The Queen, and all ladies down to the degree of a baroness, are therein licensed to wear the barbe above the chin. Baronesses, lords' daughters and knights' wives, are ordered to wear the barbe beneath it and all chamberers and other persons, below the throat goyle or gullet, that is, the lowest part of the breast"—Planché, *Cyclopaedia of Costume*, sub. Barbe.

2. Churchill, Combe Florey (Plate VI, fig. 2), East Coker and Tickenham (Plate V, figs. 1, 2).

3. Combe Florey, Dowlish Wake, East Coker, Tickenham and Yatton.

exception of the civilian at Petherton Bridge whose hair is in tufts on either side of his face. The cotes vary in length and in some cases are as low as the ankles. The two civilians at Long Ashton possess cotes having loose sleeves falling below the elbows, and thus permitting the tight-fitting arms of the tunic to be visible. The civilian on Petherton Bridge has a collar to his cote, while the franklin at Trent wears a cote with fairly loose sleeves allowing some three inches of the arms of the tunic to be seen. The civilian at East Coker wears a hood, which is not drawn up but hangs in folds on his back and breast with long ends hanging a foot below the elbow. The franklin at Trent has a combined cape and hood (*caperon*) covering the neck and part of the breast.

Although every vestige of gesso and paint on these effigies has long ago disappeared, yet when they were first sculptured they would present a most life-like appearance. The gay hosen and cotes of the civilians would be no less sumptuous than the coloured kirtles, cote-hardies, kerchieves, and mantles of their ladies.

TOPOGRAPHICAL INDEX.

CHARLTON MACKERELL (St. Mary).

NO. 1 PERSON REPRESENTED. William le Lyt, a serjeant-at-law, witnessed various deeds between 1255 and 1314, died *c.* 1316, and was the first member of the Lytes of Lytescary of whom any dated record remains. (See *The Lytes of Lytescary* by Sir H. C. Maxwell Lyte, K.C.B., in *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, xxxviii, ii, 5-10).

EFFIGY (3ft. 7ins., lower portion cut away), hair worn long. Too mutilated and weather-worn for details. Slab (5ft. by 3ft. 7ins. by 5½ins., present length) and both effigies are carved from a block of Purbeck marble resting on top stone (bevelled edges) of original table-tomb. Each effigy has a canopy over the head raised 2¾ins. Date *c.* 1290.

REFERENCES. Collinson, III, 194; *Genealogy of the Lytes of Lytescary*, compiled by Thomas Lyte (1631); *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, xxxviii, ii, 7, 9.

NO. 2 PERSON REPRESENTED. Margery, daughter of John Blaunfeld (or Blomvill) and first wife of William le Lyt; died *c.* 1280.

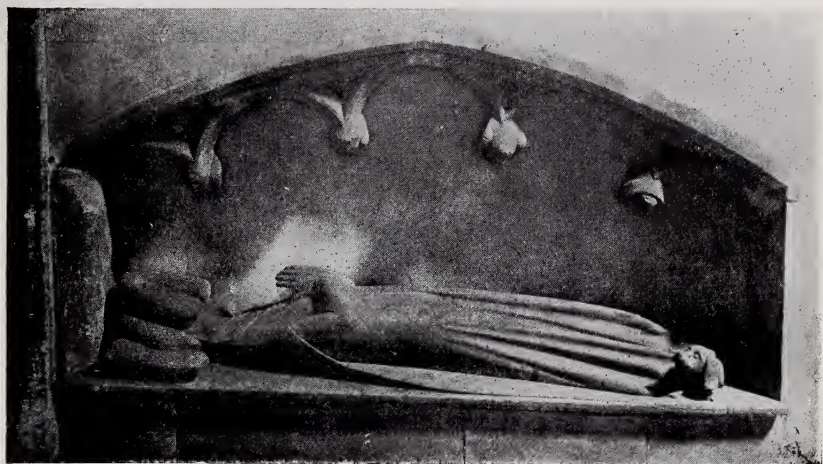
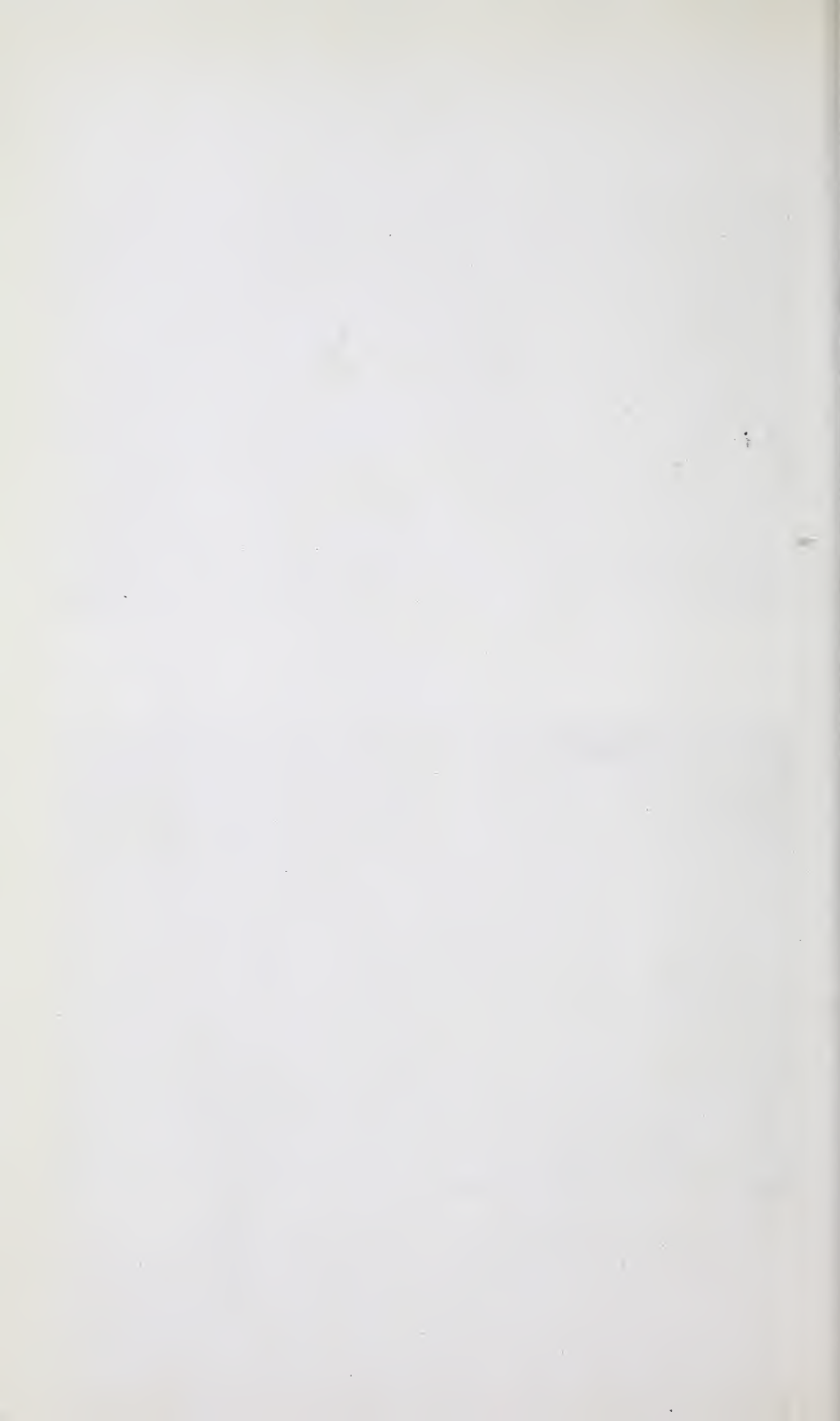


Fig. 1. DOWLISH WAKE. Lady. C. 1360.



Fig 2. DOWLISH WAKE. Lady. (Head of Fig 1).
EFFIGIES OF CIVILIANS IN SOMERSET CHURCHES,
XIII AND XIV CENTURIES.



EFFIGY (3ft. 7ins., present length, lower portion cut away) lies on left side of husband. Too mutilated and weather-worn for details, but face is triangular probably indicating that the lady wore a wimple and kerchief.

REFERENCES. See No. 1 Effigy.

CHURCHILL (St. John the Baptist).

PERSON REPRESENTED. Unknown lady. Probably a member of the Fitzpayne family. See *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, xxxi, ii, 56.

EFFIGY (5ft. 6ins.) in kirtle with tight-fitting sleeves, sleeveless cote-hardie, mantle fastened in front by *fermailles*, wimple, kerchief falling in graceful folds below shoulders, face mutilated, hands (broken) have been raised in prayer, head on two cushions, lower rectangular (2ft. by 1ft. 3ins. by 5ins.) and upper one oval (1ft. 6ins. across and 2ins. deep), two reclining angels on either side of head—the left is destroyed and the right (mutilated) has left hand on cushion and right on effigy, feet rest on a dog (?). Effigy and slab (6ft. 7ins. by 1ft. 9ins. by 2ins.) made from block of Dundry stone. Date c. 1300. This effigy is now on east side of south porch; Collinson states (1791) that it was at the east end of south aisle.

REFERENCES. Collinson, III, 581; sketch in Braikenridge's illustrated *Collinson* (W.W.W. 1842), III, part 4, 581; Rutter's *Somerset*, 108; *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, xxxi, i, 27, ii, 56; Paul's *Incised and Sepulchral Slabs of N. W. Somerset*, 25, Plate xxvii; Robinson's *West Country Churches*, II, 9.

COMBE FLOREY (SS. Peter and Paul).

PERSON REPRESENTED. An unknown lady, possibly one of the two wives of Sir John de Merriet, Kt., of Hestercombe, called *le neuve*. The first was Mary, dau. and coh. of William de Mohun, ob. c. 1300; the second was Elizabeth widow of Philip Paynel, ob. 16th November, 1344.

EFFIGY (6ft. 7ins.) in kirtle, sleeveless cote-hardie, mantle fastened from shoulders with two cords, hair in tufts on either side of face between wimple and fillet (1½ins.) over forehead, kerchief to shoulders, arms (mutilated) and hands (destroyed) were raised in prayer, head on two cushions, lower rectangular (1ft. 3ins. by 1ft. 1in. by 3ins.) and upper one oval in shape, feet rest on two small dogs. Effigy and slab (7ft. 2ins. by 2ft. 1in. by 3½ins.) bevelled at bottom end and made from block of Dundry stone. Date c. 1315. (See Plate VI, fig. 2).

REFERENCES. Collinson, III, 248; sketch in Braikenridge's illustrated *Collinson*, III, part 2, 248; sketch in Adlam's illustrated *Collinson* (Soc. Ant.) XI, 248; Wade's *Somerset*, 106; Hutton's *Highways and Byways in Somerset*, 340.

COMPTON MARTIN (St. Michael).

PERSON REPRESENTED. A civilian. Mr. Wm. Adlam saw the effigy soon after discovery during restoration in 1858 and he says it was inscribed *Thos. de Mortone*. See *Som. and Dorset Notes and Queries*, VI, 224.

EFFIGY (6ft. 3½ins.) in cote to calves, belt (2½ins.), sword in right hand, original length 3ft. (7½ins. lost), left hand laid on breast, hair wavy to neck, short beard, pointed shoes, head on low cushion (1ft. 3ins. by 11½ins. by 1½ins.) and feet on small lion with tail round body and end of scabbard in mouth. Slab (6ft. 9ins. by 2ft. 4ins. (top) and 1ft. 8ins. (bottom) by 2ins.) and effigy made from a block of lias-limestone with bevelled edge on which was an inscription in Lombardic lettering, now in wall recess of north aisle. When found all colour had disappeared, but the present paint was put on by the then rector's wife. Date c. 1290. (See Plate III).

REFERENCES. *Som. and Dorset Notes and Queries*, VI, 224, XIV, 318 (illustrated); Wade's *Somerset*; 108; sketch in Adlam's illustrated *Collinson* (Soc. Ant.), IV, 134.

DOWLISH WAKE (St. Andrew).

PERSON REPRESENTED. Unknown lady, possibly Isabel, dau. of John Wake, wife of John de Keynes, to whom was allotted the manors of East and West Dowlish and a third part of the manor of Compton Martin on the death of her father. Died 1359.

EFFIGY (5ft. 7ins.) in kirtle with tight-fitting sleeves, cote-hardie, mantle with turned up collar and fastened with cords, long head-dress falling just below chin of a reticulated form, but instead of a net to enclose the pleats of hair a material like some stamped fabric is depicted, hands in attitude of prayer, head on two cushions, lower (rectangular) has been cut away 3ins., original size 1ft. 3ins. by 11ins. by 3ins., upper (circular) 2½ins. by 1ft. 1in. diam., feet on smooth skinned dog (1ft. 6ins.) with long ears. Effigy and slab (5ft. 6ins. by 1ft. 6ins. by 2ins.) made from block of Ham Hill stone in recess (6ft. 1in. by 1ft. 4ins. by 2ft. 11ins.) raised 11ins. from floor in north wall of north chapel having cinquefoiled arch with cusps worked into heads—(a) lady in reticulated head-dress, (b) bishop in mitre, (c) man with beard and curly hair to chin, (d) lady in kerchief. Date c. 1360. (See Plate VII, figs. 1, 2).

REFERENCES. Sketch in Braikenridge's illustrated *Collinson*, III, part 1, 120; sketch in Adlam's illustrated *Collinson* (Soc. Ant.), VII, 120; *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XLIX, i, 40; Wade's *Somerset*, 120; Hutton's *Highways and Byways in Somerset*, 275.

EAST COKER (St. Michael).

NO. 1 PERSON REPRESENTED. Unknown civilian.

EFFIGY (5ft. present length) in cote with hood on neck and ends falling 1ft. below elbows, hands raised in prayer and head on one cushion (1ft. 6ins. by 1ft. by 2ins.). This weather-worn effigy is in churchyard, lower portion broken away and head defaced. The effigy and slab (5ft. 5ins. present length, by 2ft. by 3ins.) is made from block of Ham Hill stone. Date c. 1340.

REFERENCES. Wade's *Somerset*, 105; J. Batten's *Historical Collections for South Somerset*, 153.

NO. 2 PERSON REPRESENTED. Unknown lady, possibly a member of the de Manderville, or the de Coker family.

EFFIGY (5ft. 11½ins.) in kirtle with narrow strap (lin.) round waist with buckle and short-tab, mantle caught up under left arm and right (damaged) has been at right side and right hand probably held edge of mantle, wimple with fillet and two kerchieves, the inner one fitting the head like a cap enclosing the forehead and side of the face and edges crimped, head (broken) rests on one circular cushion (half cut away) 1ft. 1in. diam. by 3½ins., animal at feet destroyed. Effigy in south transept, made of Purbeck marble. Date, 1290-1300.

REFERENCES. See above.

LONG ASHTON (All Saints).

NO. 1 PERSON REPRESENTED. A civilian and probably some member of the de Lion's family.

EFFIGY (5ft. 9ins.) in cote with loose sleeves falling below elbows (5ins. above wrists) showing tight-fitting sleeves of tunic, hands raised in prayer, head uncovered with curling hair to neck, feet on dog and head on one low rectangular cushion (1ft. 6ins. by 11ins. by 1in.). The slab (6ft. 7ins. by 2ft. 6ins., tapering to 2ft. 3ins. by 5ins.) has bevelled edges on which a mutilated Lombardic inscription is carved. Mr. R. W. Paul, F.S.A., conjectures that the first few letters may have been *Guillaume* and it ends with *merci: amen*. The slab and effigy are carved out of a block of Dundry stone, and it is not only weather-worn but half the face and part of the top of slab are lost, while the left arm and a further portion of slab are cracked. The figure is somewhat sunk in the stone and the folds of the cote fall from neck to ankles. Collinson (II, 303) says that this effigy was to a woman, and in 1791 both effigies were in the churchyard; they are now preserved in the north porch. Date c. 1280.

REFERENCES. Collinson, II, 303; sketch in Braikenridge's illustrated *Collinson*, II, part 3, 303; sketch in Adlam's illustrated

Collinson (Soc. Ant.), VI, 303 ; Pigott drawing ; Paul's *Incised and Sepulchral Slabs of N.W. Somerset*, 5, and Plate IX ; Wade's *Somerset*, 35.

NO. 2 PERSON REPRESENTED. A civilian and probably some member of the de Lion's family.

EFFIGY (5ft. 10ins.) in cote with loose sleeves falling below elbows (5ins. above wrists) showing tight-fitting sleeves of tunic, hands raised in prayer, head uncovered and hair worn long to neck, feet on lion (mutilated), and head on two cushions—lower rectangular (1ft. 8ins. by 1ft. 2ins. by 3ins.) and upper one diagonal (1ft. by 1ft. by 2½ins.). The effigy and slab with bevelled edge and bed (7ft. 9ins. by 2ft. 6ins., tapering to 2ft. 1in. by 7½ins.) is made from block of Dundry stone. Effigy, on east side of north porch, has folds of cote falling from neck to ankles and is slit up some 2ft. in front ; it is sadly defaced, a corner of slab broken and hands and face injured. Date c. 1290.

REFERENCES. See above, No. 1 Effigy.

MILBORNE PORT (St. John the Evangelist).

PERSON REPRESENTED. Unknown lady.

EFFIGY (5ft. 7ins.) in kirtle, sleeveless cote-hardie, hair worn long, kerchief but no wimple, left arm at side, right on breast, head on one rectangular cushion (1ft. 4ins. by 9ins. by 3ins.), feet on dog (?). Effigy and slab (6ft. by 1ft. 8ins., tapering to 1ft. 5ins. by 5ins.) made of Ham Hill stone, placed in recess in south wall of south transept. Effigy much worn. Date c. 1290.

REFERENCES. Sketch in Braikenridge's illustrated *Collinson*, II, part 3, 355 ; Wade's *Somerset*, 185.

NETTLECOMBE (St. Mary).

PERSON REPRESENTED. A lady probably a member of the Raleigh family, and possibly to Maud, first wife of Sir John de Raleigh of Nettlecombe.

EFFIGY (5ft. 11ins.) in kirtle, sleeveless cote-hardie, mantle, kerchief, jewelled fillet across forehead and hair falling in ringlets to shoulders, hands raised in prayer, while between them is a scroll (2¼ins.), head on two cushions—lower rectangular, upper one set diagonally,—feet on dog, while a large smooth-skinned dog (1ft. 8ins.) with head mutilated lies on left side of lady. Effigy and slab sunk in floor (7ft. 1in. by 2ft. 2ins.) are made from block of Ham Hill stone placed in recessed chamber of south wall of south chapel. Date, 1350–1360.

REFERENCES. *Collinson*, III, 541 ; sketch in Braikenridge's illustrated *Collinson*, III, part 4, 541 (dated 1845) ; Pigott drawing ; Wade's *Somerset*, 193.

PETHERTON BRIDGE (built into parapet).

NO. 1 PERSON REPRESENTED. Unknown civilian, possibly some member of the de Beauchamp family of Stoke-sub-Hamdon.

EFFIGY (3ft. 3ins., but originally some 5ft. 6ins. as lower portion has been cut away) in cote with collar (lin.) and fairly tight-fitting sleeves, hair worn in tufts on either side of face, hands raised in prayer, heads of both figures on one bolster (2ft. 6ins. by 10ins. by 2½ins.). The effigies and slab (2ft. 6ins. wide by 2½ins. deep) of Ham Hill stone are very weather-worn and it is difficult to fix their exact date, but it is not altogether unlikely that they originally came from the chapel of St. Nicholas founded in 1304 for the great mansion built by John de Beauchamp at Stoke-sub-Hamdon. Leland saw this chapel and says that against "the South West side of the Chapelle be 5. Images on Tumbes on hard joynid to another, 3. of Menne harneshid and shildid, and 2. of Women." (*Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, xxxiii, ii, 87). A casual observer like Leland might consider these two figures to be women as the man is in a cote and his hair is worn long. (See Plate VI, fig. 1).

REFERENCES. Collinson, III, 105; Stukeley's *Itinerarium Curiosum*, I, 156; *The Particular Description of the County of Somerset*, by Thomas Gerard of Trent, c. 1633. (*Som. Rec. Soc.*, xv); *Som. and Dor. Notes and Queries*, VIII, 241 (illustrated).

NO. 2 PERSON REPRESENTED. An unknown lady, possibly some member of the de Beauchamp family of Stoke-sub-Hamdon.

EFFIGY (3ft. 3ins. present length, but originally some 5ft. 6ins. as lower portion has been cut away) in kirtle with tight-fitting sleeves, cote-hardie, hands raised in prayer, head too weather-worn to know whether kerchief and wimple were worn. (See Plate VI, fig. 1).

REFERENCES. See Effigy No. 1.

SEAVINGTON ST. MICHAEL.

PERSON REPRESENTED. An unknown civilian, possibly Adam le Denys who held the Manor of Seavington St. Denys in 1284.

EFFIGY (6ft.) hosen, tunic, long cote to ankles having sleeves with wide ends showing tight-fitting tunic beneath, shoes, hair worn long to chin, hands raised in prayer, head on one cushion (1ft. 6ins. by 10½ins. by 3ins.), feet on mutilated animal. Effigy and slab (6ft. 4ins. by 2ft., tapering to 1ft. 6ins. by 3ins.) with bevelled edge made from block of Ham Hill stone sadly weather-worn. Collinson (III, 124) states that effigy lay in chancel in 1791; it is now clamped against exterior north wall, exposed to the weather. Date, 1280-1290.

REFERENCES. Collinson, III, 124; sketch in Braikenridge's illustrated *Collinson*, III, part 1, 124; Wade's *Somerset*, 218.

TICKENHAM (SS. Quiricus and Julitta).

PERSON REPRESENTED. A lady, probably a member of the Berkeley family—possibly the wife of Fitz Ralph de Tickenham.

EFFIGY (6ft. 2ins.) in kirtle high in neck with tight-fitting sleeves, mantle having two cords to fasten across shoulders and caught up under both arms, hair on either side of face confined by wimple and fillet (1½ins.) across forehead is gathered up in net on top of head over which is kerchief falling to top of shoulders, hands raised in prayer, head on one rectangular cushion (1ft. 6ins. by 1ft. 1in. by 3ins.) and feet on lion (head mutilated). Effigy rests on stone bench against wall of north aisle of nave and is beautifully executed, and with exception of nose (mutilated) is well preserved. Effigy and slab (7ft. by 2ft. 4ins., tapering to 1ft. 8ins. by 4ins.) made of Dundry stone. Date c. 1300. (See Plate V, figs. 1, 2).

REFERENCES. Collinson, III, 165; sketch in Braikenridge's illustrated *Collinson*, III, part 2, 165; Pigott drawing; *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XXVII, i, 36; paper on *Tickenham* by Rev. J. Byrchmore (*Northern Branch Som. Arch. Soc.*, 1895); Wade's *Somerset*, 244; Hutton's *Highways and Byways of Somerset*, 399; Robinson's *West Country Churches*, IV, 54; Paul's *Incised and Sepulchral Slabs of N.W. Somerset*, 15, and Plate XVIII.

TRENT (St. Andrew).

PERSON REPRESENTED. Unknown civilian. It has been suggested it might have been to the son of Roger and Joan Wyke, but the effigy is too early unless the son died some years before his father (*Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XX, ii, 134).

EFFIGY (5ft. 10ins.) in tight-fitting hosen, long cote with folds from neck and fairly loose sleeves showing 3ins. of tight-fitting sleeve of tunic, combined cape and hood (*caperon*) covers neck and part of breast with hood drawn up over head exposing tufts of hair on forehead and on either side of chin, shoes, sword belt (2¼ins.) with slittered ends of tag laced into scabbard, sword, present length 2ft. 8ins., originally 3ft. 5ins. (knob of stone indicates where end rested), blade, present length 2ft. 2ins., originally 3ft., having handle with straight quillons and diamond-shaped pommel, hands raised in prayer, head on two cushions—lower rectangular (1ft. 4ins. by 11½ins. by 4ins.), upper one set diagonally (9½ins. by 9½ins. by 2½ins.),—feet rest on dog with long ears (side mutilated). Effigy (in recess in north wall of north chapel) and slab (6ft. 3ins. by 1ft. 11ins., tapering to 1ft. 9ins. by 3½ins., has end cut away several inches) made of Ham Hill stone. Date c. 1350. (See Plate V, fig. 3).

REFERENCES. Collinson, II, 384 (illustrated); Pigott drawing; *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XX, ii, 134; Barrett's *Somerset*, 130.

YATTON (St. Mary).

NO. 1 PERSON REPRESENTED. A civilian, possibly some member of the de Wyke family.

EFFIGY (5ft. 10ins.) in long cote to ankles with tight-fitting sleeves, belt (1½ins.) adorned with a four-leaf flower every 2ins. having tag of 1½ins., hands (lost) raised in prayer, long face with drooping moustaches and short beard, hair worn in curls to neck, head on bolster (1ft. 2ins. by 8ins. by 2½ins.), feet on lion. Effigy and slab (6ft. 3ins. by 1ft. 9ins. by 3ins.) made of Dundry stone, now placed in recess of north wall of north transept. Date c. 1325. (See Plate IV, fig. 2).

REFERENCES. Collinson, III, 619; sketch in Braikenridge's illustrated *Collinson*, III, part 4, 619; Pigott drawing; Rutter's *Somerset*, 70 (illustrated); *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XXVII, i, 14, and ii, 13, XLV, i, 25; Wade's *Somerset*, 287.

NO. 2 PERSON REPRESENTED. An unknown lady.

EFFIGY (4ft. 11ins. present length) in kirtle with tight-fitting sleeves, sleeveless cote-hardie, mantle fastened across shoulders with two cords, barbe, four kerchieves, the inner one fitting her head like a cap enclosing her forehead and side of her face its edges being crimped (the outer one would be made of cloth probably), and the hands raised in prayer. Effigy (lower portion cut off) and slab (5ft. 8½ins. by 1ft. 4ins. by 4ins.) made of Dundry stone, now placed in recess in north wall of transept. Date, 1330-1340. (See Plate IV, fig. 1).

REFERENCES. See above for No. 1 Effigy.

Walter Fichet's Grant of Lands to Simon Michel, circa 1300.

BY THE LATE REV. E. H. BATES HARBIN, M.A.,

Prebendary of Wells Cathedral.

The following Paper was left by Mr. Bates Harbin as a collection of notes to serve as the basis of a communication to the *Proceedings* of the Somersetshire Arch. & N. H. Society. I have had the honour of being requested to prepare them for the press, and it is with much satisfaction that I have undertaken this small tribute to the memory of a valued friend of many years' standing. With this end in view, I have completed the arrangement of the notes where necessity so required, verified the references, enlarged some of the quotations, and revised the transcript of the early deed, in which the contractions have been expanded.¹ Further than this I have not attempted to go, except by adding a paragraph and a few notes enclosed within square brackets. The Paper itself will commend the ability, learning and diligence of the deceased.

C. H. MAYO.

Gillingham, Dorset,

November, 1918.

THE DEED.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod Ego Walterus Fichet de spaxton Dedi Concessi et hac presenti carta mea Confirmavi Symoni michel Totam terram illam que fuit aliquando Roberti [] dun et Stephani michel inpers [? in perpartem]² Cum homagiis Walteri de

1. I have to thank the Rev. F. W. Weaver for looking up numerous doubtful points from the shelves of the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

2. [*In perpartem*.—The word in the deed is written "inpers," and may stand for "in perpartem" (in purparty). The expression may be illustrated from *Fleta*, bk. 2, ch. 54, 19. "Item dicere poterit tenens expiando, quod tenet terram versus ipsum petitorem tanquam terram que sibi descendit in perpartem de haereditate talis antecessoris, cujus haeres

Cheselade Radulfi Doding Johannis mayn Alicie Torold et eorum redditibus seruiis Wardis releuiis et omnimodis aliis eschaetis | [et] pertinentiis que mihi uel meis aliquo modo iure Accidere possent Tenendam et Habendam Totam dictam terram Cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et Cum homagiis Walteri Radulfi Johannis | [et] Alicie et eorum redditibus seruiis Wardis releuiis et omnimodis aliis eskaetis de me et heredibus meis seu Assignatis dicto Simoni et heredibus suis uel suis Assignatis libere quiete bene | pacifice integre et honorifice in omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus dictam terram contingentibus iure hereditarie inperpetuum Reddendo inde Annuatim mihi et heredibus meis uel meis | Assignatis ipse Symon et heredes sui uel Assignati sui vnum obolum Argenti ad Pascha pro omnibus seruiis secularibus exaccionibus et demandis Saluo seruiio regali quantum pertinet | [ad] tantam liberam terram de eodem feodo. Ego vero Walterus Fichet et heredes mei seu assignati mei Totam dictam terram Cum pertinentiis suis et Cum homagiis dictorum Walteri | [de] Cheselade Radulfi Dodyng Johannis mayn et Alicie Torold et eorum redditibus seruiis Wardis releuiis et omnimodis aliis eskaetis que mihi uel alicui meorum ullo umquam tempore Accidere | [possent] dicto Symoni et heredibus suis seu Assignatis Contra omnes mortales Warantizabimus Acquietabimus et pro predicto seruiio defendemus inperpetuum et si Warantisare | [non possu] mus Volo et Concedo ego Walterus Fichet pro me et heredibus meis [uel] Assignatis meis quod dictus Symon heredes sui seu Assignati sui ingrediantur Totam terram in stables¹ | []m Cum Duabus acris prati jacentibus In [ma ?] demede inter pratum quod fuit Stephani de Stablesshore (?) et pratum Ricardi de Bywood et vna domo Cum duobus Curtillagiis cum quinque acris terre In | []croft ibidem Cum homagiis Ricardi Wylling Johannis Carpenter Nicholai

ipse cum talibus vel tali particeps qui est infra aetatem, vel qui non nominatur in breve sine quo non poterit respondere, in quibus casibus differtur actio."

On the other hand "inperers" may represent "in Perers (Pury)" and denote the situation of the land. It will be seen, later on, that the forms "de Perers" and "de Perariis" were in use in the thirteenth century. In any case this quotation will clear up the difficulty occurring in the deed as to warranty, which necessitated the grant of ingress to other lands, etc., as a pledge or compensation until the warranty was effected. It may be noted that Walter Fichet gives ingress to the land in Stables ———, etc., to Symon and his heirs and assigns, but Symon reconveys the premises to Walter alone, thus limiting his gift to the life of Walter, and retaining the fee simple in his own hands, until the warranty was made effectual.

Mr. Bates Harbin read the contraction as "inperpetuum."—C.H.M.]

1. [This probably recalls the name of Roger Estables, who held lands in Newton (in North Petherton) before Richard I. (*Collinson*, III, 62)].

le chepman Rogeri Wryhe¹ Rogeri de Blakemore Rogeri Carpentar Lucie filie Geruasii super la Thurne | [Matildis] filie eiusdem Geruasii Rogeri Torel Willelmi de Regni et Cum eorum fidelitatibus redditibus seruiciis Wardis releuiis et omnimodis aliis eschaetis tenendo adeo integre et plenarie | [ut] me feoffauit absque omni contradictione uel impedimento mei heredum meorum seu Assignatorum meorum inperpetuum vna cum dote eiusdem terre et Rogero filio Amicie de Touktone cum | homagiis redditibus seruiciis Wardis releuiis et omnimodis aliis eschaetis. Pro hac autem donatione et concessione dedit mihi dictus Symon Totam dictam terram et pratum cum omnibus supradictis pertinentiis | [et] vna cum homagiis predictorum Ricardi Johannis Nicholai Rogeri Rogeri Rogeri Lucie Matildis Rogeri Willelmi vna cum dote et Rogero filio Amicie de Touketon cum omnimodis seruiciis suis redditibus | ut supradictum est in recognitione. Et vt hec igitur mea donatio Concessio rata et stabilis inperpetuum permaneat, Huic presenti Carte sigillum meum apposui. Hiis Testibus | Walterus de Cheselade Johanne de Cheselade Willelmo de Piloc Ricardo mayn Johanne le Wyte. Et multis aliis.

This is a grant from Walter Fichet of Spaxton to Symon Michel, *circa* 1300, or late in the thirteenth century, [and his heirs (*hereditarie*) for ever of all the land sometime of Robert —dun and Stephen Michel as parceners (?), with the homages of Walter de Cheslade, Ralph Doding, John Maýn, Alice Torold and their rents, services, wards, reliefs, etc., for the rent of one silver half-penny payable at Easter for all secular services, the King's service only excepted. Warranty against all men. If the grantor, his heirs and assigns, are unable to give warranty, he, Walter, grants for himself his heirs and assigns that the said Symon his heirs and assigns may enter upon all the land in Stables—, with two acres of meadow lying in Ma(?)demede, between the meadow which was of Stephen de Stablesshore and the meadow of Richard de Bywood and one house with two curtilages with five acres of land in —croft there ; with the homages of Richard Wylling, John Carpentar, Nicholas la Chapman, Roger Wryhe, Roger de Blakemore, Roger Carpentar, Lucy daughter of Gervase super la Thurne, Matilda daughter of the same Gervase, Roger Torel, William de Regni and their fealties, etc., with dower

1. [Mr. Bates Harbin considered this name to be Wryte, and Geruasii to be Bernardi].

of the said land, and with Roger son of Amice de Touktone. And for this gift the said Symon has given to the said Walter all the said land, meadow, homages, dower, and Roger son of Amice, in acknowledgment. Witnesses, Walter de Cheselade, John de Cheselade, William de Pillok, Richard Mayn, John le Wyte, and many others. No date.]

The foregoing deed forms part of the large and growing collection of County documents presented to Taunton Castle.

The parchment measures $8\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $5\frac{1}{2}$ ins. (not counting the fold), and contains eighteen lines of writing. Unfortunately, owing to decay arising from damp, each line is deficient at the beginning by one or two words, and there are also other gaps and faded sections which cannot always be filled in from the context. The seal is missing. Besides an early endorsement too faded for explanation,¹ the deed is endorsed: "Found in the roof of Clayhill House, 1820."

With hardly an exception,² none of the names of the two lists of tenants or of the parties and witnesses appears in the Great Tax Roll of 1327.

Cheselade is not mentioned in Domesday, but is probably quite as large a holding as many of the minute manors entered in this record. Its situation, however, seems to be settled by the following lease,³ for fourteen years from the Trustees of Roger's Charity (consisting of lands, etc., in Wembdon and Chilton, purchased under the will of Henry Rogers late of Cannington, dated 8th May, 1672, *Collinson*, I, 236) to Nathaniel Tucker—pasture ground called Great Cheslade containing 77 acres heretofore enclosed and allotted to William Clarke out of the common mead called Cheslade Warth⁴ in lieu of sheep leazes for 606 sheep in all the common mead before the enclosure which pasture is bounded on one side by Cheslade Farm and Potters Slimes by the lands heretofore of

1. [This endorsement begins,—“Carta de terra in 13...”].

2. John Willing, Curypole, 1327; John Pillok (Hillok) of Purye, 1327.

3. [This lease was lent to Mr. Bates Harbin by Mr. F. Hornsby, of Bridgewater].

4. Warth in *Cent. Dict.* = ford. [Cf. J. O. Halliwell's *Dict. of Arch. and Prov. Words.*]

Richard Musgrave, gent., and on the other side with Middle Cheslade being the lands heretofore of William Strode, Esq., together with such lands as are since granted and added thereto by the course of the river, which premises are in the parishes of Wembdon and Chilton for £160 per ann. Dated 5th December, 1799.

Thos. Broughton, of Sampford Bickefield, Wembdon, in his will dated 20th August, 1579 (2 Arundell), left to his son George Broughton an annuity of £20 out of the farm of Cheslatte.¹ His eldest son, Robert, left two daughters, co-heiresses, of whom the elder, Jane, was married to James Clarke of Norton Fitzwarren, and left a numerous family. From her, no doubt, descended the William Clarke, allottee of pasture known as Great Cheslade.

The first part of the name is found either by itself or as an affix—Chese; Cheseburford [Chesilborneford in Puddletown], Dorset; Chesecrumbe; Cheseford; and Cheselade which has several variations. (*S.R.S.*, XI, p. 477. Index.)

It may be identified with Chefled [*sic*] (Sheslede), where a virgate of land was transferred from Robert son of Warner to Angod de Marisco by a final concord, 3 John, 1201–2. (*Ibid.*, VI, no. 55, p. 13.) The title to the land had been the subject of a recognition by the assize taken at Taunton in 1201. (*Ibid.*, XI, nos. 36, 37, p. 11.) William de Revell was vouched to warranty, but being in the service of the King beyond the seas, no day was given. Joan, wife of Ralph de Fontibus, had dower in five acres of the land, and so was probably the widow of Warner.

In 27 Hen. III, 1242–3, John Pillok was in mercy for not prosecuting his suit against Henry son of Humphrey concerning one ferling of land in Cheselade. (*Ibid.*, XI, no. 540, p. 171.) At the same assizes John Pillok was in mercy as one of the pledges of Peter de Bere, who did not prosecute his assize of novel disseisin against Ralph son of Bernard for his tenement in Henebir'. He gave as his pledges Roger de Cheselade and Hugh de Pophill'. (*Ibid.*, XI, no. 580, p. 183.)

At the same assizes Ralph Russel of Edmeston did not

1. Brown's *Somersetshire Wills*, I, 47.

prosecute his suit against Roger de Cheselode for refusing to take his homage and reasonable relief for his tenement in la Fenne. Ralph and his pledges, one of whom was Peter de Bere, were therefore in mercy. (*Ibid.*, XI, no. 733, p. 225.)

Henry de Cheselade with others was defendant in a writ of warranty of charter. (*Ibid.*, XI, no. 641, p. 203.)

At the great assize in 1243, John de Cheselode, within the hundred of North Petherton, was accused of immoral behaviour; but it was found that the woman was a consenting party. (*Ibid.*, XI, no. 1120, p. 300.)

1279. Walter de Cheselade was witness to a deed of covenant between Alice Barell, widow, and John Barell in North Petherton (*Ibid.*, XXV, no. 35, p. 28. Buckland Cart.); also to a deed of Roger de Ferendon to Abbot Andrew of Athelney (1280-1300). (*Ibid.*, XIV, no. 153, p. 174. Athelney Cart.). John and Walter de Cheselade were witnesses to a deed of gift by Margery Beugraunt of Honespull (Huntspill), widow, to Buckland (*Ibid.*, XXV, no. 61, p. 42); also to a charter of Henry de Erleghe to Athelney (before 1270). (*Ibid.*, XIV, no. 69, p. 149.)

[1280. Eve of St. Matthew, 8 Edw. I, John Painhot (?) appoints Richard Wrench his attorney to receive seisin of the services due to him by the decease of Wm. Painhot his father for lands held by John de Cheslade in Dounwere (Hill Cartulary, 8th Report of Deputy-Keeper of Public Records, pp. 151-166.)]

The next references I can find, link together the names of Cheselade and Michel.

Symon Michel and John de Cheselad were jurors on Kirby's Quest for North Petherton Hundred, 1284, and in the supplemental inquest for 1303.

1307. By a final concord, 35 Edw. I, Walter de Cheselade, senior, transferred to Simon Michel for £20, sundry pieces of property in Cheselade. (*Ibid.*, VI, p. 360.)

[1412. John Brent has certain lands, etc., in Cosyngton, Forde, South Brent, Whatele, Cheselade and Middelsowey, worth, etc., xlvij*li*. vjs. viij*d*. (*Feudal Aids*, VI, p. 510.—H.M.L.).]

Cheselade was perhaps situated in the north part of Wemb-

don parish, in a loop of the Parret. Some fields here are known as Chisletts, a memory of a farm so called marked on Bowen's map (1750). Another farm marked in the new 1-inch Ordnance map is called "Walldrone Farm" (or Wallens).

From this position it would appear to have formed part of Pery (Perry, Pury), situated between Cheselade and Wembdon village.

Cheslade (Cheslitt) does not appear in other early records. The Cheselade family occurs as late as 1372, when a grant by Richard Cheselade and C. his wife was made to Richard Hyntelsham, clerk, of a half-burgage in St. Mary Street, Bridgwater, 1372. (Powell's *Ancient Borough of Bridgwater*, p. 124).

There are no early Inq. p.m. of Fichet or Furneaux families. The two following occur:

1349-50. William Furneaux, 23 Edward III, no. 176. Of Carleton in Lyndrik, Notts.

1390-91. Ricarda, wife of Thomas Fychet, chivaler, of Somerset, held the manor of Spaxton, divers lands and tenements in Lytelton *juxta* Somerton, two parts of the manors of Edynton and Purys, and the manor of Harnam, besides other manors in Berks, Cornwall and Devon. 14 Richard II, no. 23.

Calendar of Ancient Deeds, P.R.O., vol. I, A. 655, 9 Henry IV, 1407-8. Release by Thomas, son of Hugh Popham, to Robert Hull, lord of Spaxton, of lands in Cannington, etc.

Ibid., vol. II, B. 2966, gives a copy of the deed by which W. Stapylton holds certain lands in Pury Fychet, which Robert Hull had there.

[Purifichet. Feast of St. Barth., 35 Hen. III, 1251, Matthew de Forneaus grants to Hugh Fichet certain rights of way (*Hill Cartulary*, already quoted, which also contains many Fichet charters)].

The rise of a landed proprietor family in the XIII Century, is illustrated by the history of

MICHEL OF GURNEY STREET.

The Buckland Cartulary¹ contains the earliest references to

1. *S.R.S.*, vol. xxv. The manuscript is very corrupt and shows signs of having been dictated to the scribe.

this family that I have come across,—beginning with Stephen Michel, *temp.* Henry III.

Besides appearing as witness to three general charters of Henry de Erlegh, who was head of the family, 1228–1272, he also by a deed confirms a gift of land in Tuckerton (part of Newton in North Petherton) made by Gervase de la Yerd (nos. 56, 57).

Now, no. 59, p. 41, is a quitclaim by Stephen son of Michel of Emelot Frewere, his neif, to Buckland Priory; no. 55 is a grant of lands in Tuckerton by Stephen son of Michael de Perariis to the same; and no. 58 a quitclaim by Stephen de Pyrariis of Walter Frewere from all challenge of neifty. It looks as if all these diversities referred to the same individual,—Perariis perhaps the equivalent for Peri, later, Pury, *hodie* Perry.

Anyway, Stephen Michel was a person of means; and Simon Michel, the next in succession, was of greater position in the county.

Gerard de Brocton (Bratton St. Maur) was probably descended from Gerard who in Domesday is entered as holding Bratton under Walter de Dowai for 4 hides. Elsi held it T.R.E.

In Devon he held Dunesford, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hides, again succeeding a certain Elsi. (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, xxxvii, 445.)

As Gerard, the steward (*Dapifer*), he witnessed the donation by Walter de Dowai of the church of Bampton, co. Devon, to the Abbey of Bath, and himself gave the church of Broctone with a virgate of land and all the tithes and customary dues. The date of the deed was in the days of Bishop John of Tours, 1088–1122. (*S.R.S.*, vii, p. 39, and notes, p. 80. Bath Cart.).

But for some unexplained reason the gift did not take effect, and a later Gerard de Bratton gave the patronage of this church to the Priory of Bruton, but again the gift failed (no. 96). The priory did, however, benefit by his gifts of lands in Bratton and Bruton, the deeds being entered in this cartulary. (*Ibid.*, viii, nos. 92–101, pp. 22–24.) He left three daughters, Aliva, Sibyl married to Robert de Bagadrapa, Sarah to Stephen Michel (Pirie). Aliva, the eldest daughter, confirmed all the charters of her father in 1232 (no. 95 of Cartulary), and

Robert de Bagadrappa and Sibyl his wife did the same (no. 98).

[The witnesses were Walter de Esselegh, Wm. son of Robert of Godmanston, Henry de Careville, Jordan de Clington, Richard de Muscegros and Wm. de Bonham].

In the carta of Henry Lovel, 1166, Robert de Bakatripe (Bagatripe) and Robert son of Baldwin held 1 fee; but there is no mention of a Brocton among the knights.

Stephen Michel and his wife Sarah, the third sister, do not seem to have given a confirmation; but by a final concord, 20 Hen. III, 1236, as Stephen de Pirie, with Sarrah his wife he gave a third of a hide of land in Brocton to William de Insula. (*Ibid.*, VI, no. 205, p. 92.)

This supplies the necessary proof that Stephen de Pirrie and Stephen Michel are the same person. In 1236 the two married sisters with their husbands Robert de Baggedrep and Sibilla his wife, and Stephen Michael and Sarra his wife, acknowledged the right of the Prior of Taunton to a virgate of land at Hathpole, (*rectius* Bathpole) as the gift of their father Gerard de Brocton, and warranted against all men. In return the prior received them into all the benefits and orisons in his church. (*Ibid.*, no. 180, p. 86.)

In 1249, after Robert Bagedripe was dead, the prior brought an action against the other parties at the assizes at Ilchester, because they had not discharged the rent due to the Abbot of Glastonbury as chief lord of the fee. They pleaded guilty, paid the prior's damages estimated at 25*sh.*, and a fine of one mark to avoid imprisonment. (*Ibid.*, XI, no. 1378, p. 371. Som. Plea Roll.)

In Domesday Wembdon belonged to Walsein de Duaco; Peri to Roger de Corcelle, Roger Arundel, John Hostiarius. Raimar (Ratemer, Ramer) held Bur, Hursi, Paulet, Wallpilla and Cruca,—of Walsein de Dowai.

In 1166, in the carta of Gerbert de Percy, successor to Arundel, Alan de Furnellis held 1 fee. [1166. Henrico Regi Anglorum . . . Gerbertus de Percy fidele servitium ut domino. Sublimitati vestræ insinuo de militibus meis quos de vobis in capite teneo. Dorsete. Alanus de Furnellis j militis, (*Red Book of Exchequer*, I, 216-17).] Pery Furneaux

was West Perry ; and it was at Perry Court in West Pury that the tragedy, presently to be mentioned, took place.

In 1243, 27 Hen. III, William son of Andrew and Cristiana his wife received a moiety of certain lands in Wallepoll from Stephen de Perers and Sarra his wife and Robert de Baggeripe and Sibilla his wife. (*Ibid.*, vi, no. 57, p. 114).¹

1284. *Feudal Aids*, Somerset, vol. iv, p. 278. William Testard holds Wemedone of Richard de Greynvile and Richard of the heir of William de Moyon (who is in ward of the king), and William of the king, and answers for two parts m.

Matthew de Fornival holds Perers of Cecilia de Beaucham, and Cecilia of the Abbot of Glastonbury, and the abbot of the lord the king, and answers for half a fee. (*Ibid.*).

1316. Wenedon cum Purye, Sidenham, Sanford. Held by Matheus de Furneaux, John F., Robt. Testard, Gilbert de . . . , Wm. Wygel, Walt. de Sidenham, and Roger de Bykefoud. (*Ibid.*, p. 332).

1249. Stephen Michell was witness to three charters of Henry de Erlegh, *ob.* 1272 ; he also confirms the gift of Gervase de la Yerd in Tuckerton. (*Ibid.*, xxv, nos. 25, 27, 37, pp. 22, 23, 29 ; and nos. 56, 57, p. 40. Buck. Cart.). [Also on p. 40, no. 55, Stephen, son of Michael de Perariis grants to the brethren of the Hospital of Jerusalem at Buckland two denes of land lying in Tuckerton]. Cf. Assize Rolls (*Ibid.*, xi, no. 1378).

1284. Simon Michel, 1284, 1303, 1307 ; 1298, juror for lands of Neroche Forest. (*Cal. of MSS., D. and C. of Wells*, i, 354.)

1327. Matthew Michel in Sandford (Wembdon) paid *iijs^h*, the highest sum. (*S.R.S.*, iii, p. 243. Exch. Lay Sub.).

1341-9. Matthew Michel, witness to a deed of John atte Yerde within the period 1341-9, when Richard de Gothurste, was abbot (no. 185a). (*Ibid.*, xiv, p. 181. Athel. Cart.).

1. See also no. 64, one third part of a hide in Brocton. Stephen de Perers is there called Stephen de Perres.

1347. Simon, son of Matthew Michel, querent *v.* Roger Tillot, deforciant, 21 Edw. III. Land in Wemedone and Briggewater. (*Ibid.*, xvii, p. 10.)
1360. Thomas Michel and Joan his wife, tenants in Northbere, High Ham, 33 Edw. III. (*Ibid.*, xvii, p. 43.)
1364. Matthew Michel, witness to deed of Nicholas de Claveleshegh, 38 Edw. III, 1364 (no. 155, p. 174); witness to deed of John Clavyle, 37 Edw. III, 1363 (no. 163, p. 175); referee in a dispute between Abbot of Athelney and Richard Lyf, 13 Rd. II, 1389 (no. 246, p. 201). (*Ibid.*, xiv. Athel. Cart.).
1365. Licence for John 'be the see,' Walter Dodde, John Michel of Sydenham, and Robert Plumpton, to export 100 qrs. of wheat and 200 qrs. of beans and peas from Bridgwater to Bayonne, and 100 qrs. of beans and peas to Ireland, and sell them to buy other merchandise there. 38 Edw. III. (*Calendar of Patent Rolls*, xiii, p. 61.)
1369. John Michel of Sydenham and John Payn of Gretham, querents, *v.* John Halswell, deforciant. Land in Dulverton, 43 Edw. III. (*S.R.S.*, xvii, p. 71).
1369. Matthew Michell, witness to charter of John de Erleigh. (*Ibid.*, xxv, p. 31. Buck. Cart.).
1412. Thomas Michel, held the manors of Cleyhull and Chelton, and lands in Streccholt and Aysshcote, worth xxvli. vjs. viiijd. (John Brent, *inter multa alia*, Cheselade). [*Feudal Aids*, vi, 514].
1418. Thomas Michel, served on an episcopal inquisition concerning chantry at Newton Plecy. (Bubwith's Register, *S.R.S.*, xxx, p. 329).
1427. *Feudal Aids*. (*P.R.O.*, vol. iv, p. 364).
 Thomas Mychell, William Besyle and John Walyngford held $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in Boure, formerly the heirs of Robert de Chilton.
 Thomas Michel, $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Wemedon, formerly the heirs of Robert Testard.
 Thomas Mychel, William Besyls and John Walyngford (*ut supra*) $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in Chilton, formerly the heirs of Robert de Chilton.

Thomas Michel, William Stapelton and Isabella Hone, $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Cleyhull, formerly the heirs of Robert Testard and the heirs of Richard le Hare.

1431. *Feudal Aids*. (*P.R.O.*, vol. iv, p. 434).

Johanna Michell, widow, John Beseles and Alice Northlode, widow, of Pury, are seised of lands, etc., in East Boure and Chilton Trinity for $\frac{1}{4}$ fee.

William Michell of Pury 'gentilman,' Robert Gren-dour and John Hille of Spaxton were seised of lands in Pury and Hethcombe for 1 fee.

1455. William Michel, esq., owed homage and service with other persons, knights and squires, to William Dodesham, 33 Henry VI. (*S.R.S.*, xxii, no. 60, p. 120).

1470. Walter Michel, esq., querent, *v.* Adam Hameleyn and Joan his wife, deforciant, obtained lands including one-third of the manor of Cleyhull, 10 Edw. IV. (*Ibid.*, xxii, no. 39, p. 139).

1487. Inq. p.m. Walter Michel; the first in Visitation, 1623.

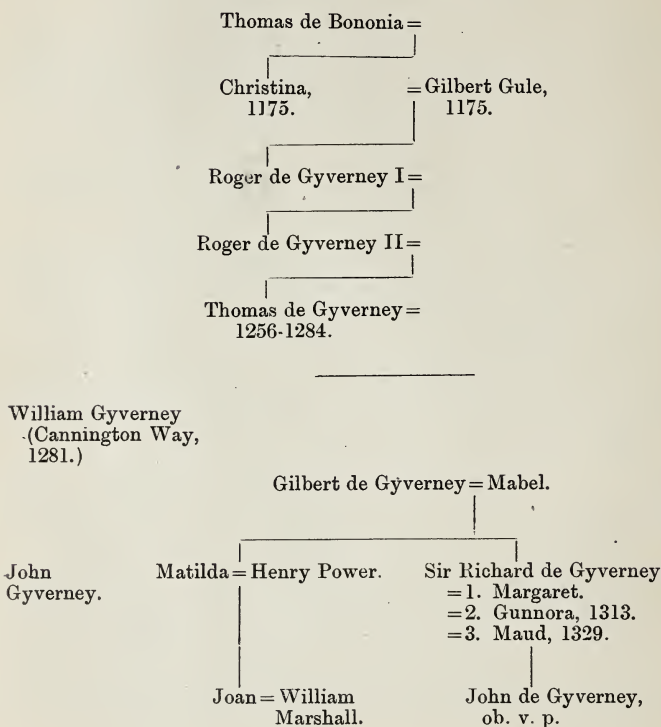
1490. John Michell, esq., of Cannington, is a likely husband for Margaret Burnell of Newton. "I bequeath to the marriage of my daughter Margarete 200 marces, so that she marry with John Mychell esquier, dwelling within the parish of Canyngton." Will of Henry Burnell, of Poyntyngdon (27 Miller). (*S.R.S.*, xvi, p. 291.) Perhaps a younger brother of Thomas and Reginald.

1517. Alice Brymore, widow, of Bruton, bequeathed legacies to Richard, William, Water and Margaret, children of Reynold Mychell and Anne, late his wife, now dead. Reynold Michell to be executor. Perhaps Reginald *ut supra*. 33 Ayloff, P.C.C. (*Ibid.*, xix, p. 191).

c. 1500. Thomas Michell, xlth, certified to be K.B., occurs among Somerset gentlemen *temp.* Hen. VII. (*Col-linson*, i, xl).

1569. Elizabeth Mychell of tithing of Chilton (Trivett) provided a corslet furnished. (Certificate of Musters, *S.R.S.*, xx, p. 249.) She was widow of Richard Michel, but does not appear in Armada lists.

THE GYVERNEY PEDIGREE.



[The first part of this pedigree is derived from the MSS. of the D. and C. of Wells, vol. i, p. 315. At page 10 Thomas de Bononia is termed de Bolonia.]

The next section comes from Gerard's *Description of Somerset*, S.R.S., xv, pp. 185, 186.]

Gerard at this reference notes that Bonville obtained not only Limington, but also Gurney Street in Cannington. He thought that the family of Gyverney took its name from Gevernay near Cannington.

The arms of this family are, *A bend between six escallops*. The colours are not on record.

It may be a link that in 1329, when Sir Richard Gyverney founded a chantry in Limington church, John Fychet was the first chaplain. Also Philip de Columbers and Eleanor his wife would be commemorated (*Collinson*, III, 218).

THE MICHEL PEDIGREE.

(Gurney Street, in Cannington).

Gerard, dapifer of Walsein, and probable
ancestor of

Jordan
(Bruton Cart., *S.R.S.*, VIII,
nos. 92-101, pp. 22-24.)

= Matilda

Michael de Perariis =

Gerard de Brocton = Cristina

Stephen Michel = Sarah
temp. Hen. III (1249.)

Aliva = Jordan de
Clington,
ob. s.p.

Sibilla = Robert de
Bagadrappa,
ob. 1236-1249.

Simon Michel, *temp.* Edw. I.

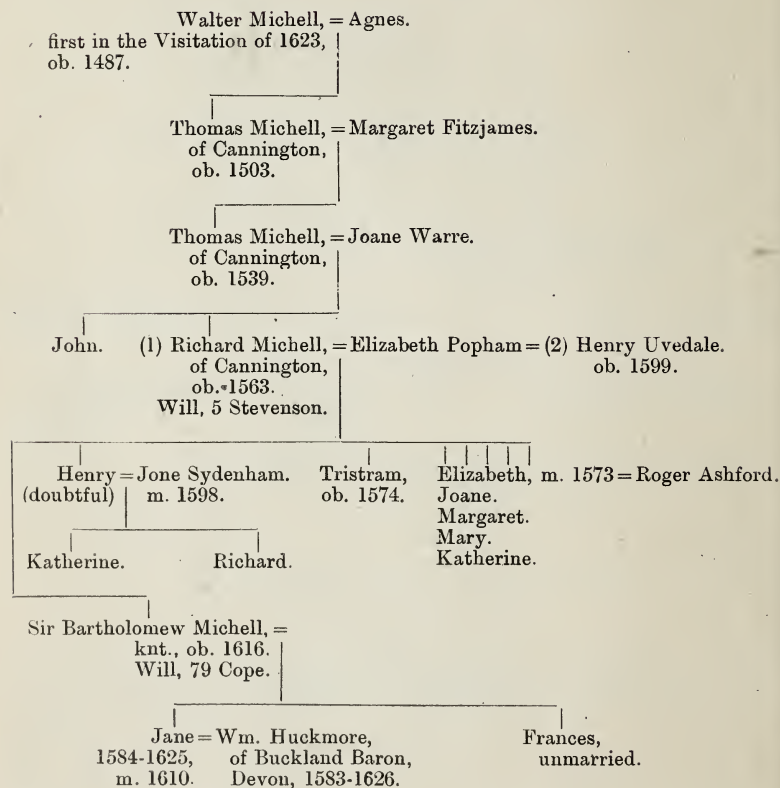
Matthew Michel =
1327-49.

Simon Michel, 1347.

Matthew Michel, 1363-89.

Thomas Michel = Johanna
1412-28. (widow in 1431).

William Michel, 1431-55.



NOTES TO THE MICHEL PEDIGREE.

Walter Michel was followed in succession by his two sons, William and John, who both died without issue. On 13th December, 1539 (31 Hen. VIII), Thomas Michel the third son murdered his wife and her sister Eleanor Sydenham, and then committed suicide. (Star Chamber Cases, *S.R.S.*, xxvii, 216.) She was the wife of George Sydenham of Chilworthy, near Ilminster. This can only be paralleled by the Hartgill tragedy and the Yorkshire tragedy.

Will of Joane Combe of Cannington, widow, proved 1562 (13 Strete).—Brown's *Somersetshire Wills*, iv, 12. [She mentions Richard Michell and his wife, Bartholomew Michell her godson, and Mary Michell her god-daughter].

Will of Edward Popham of Huntworth, Somerset, proved 27th April, 1586 (26 Windsor). [He mentions his god-daughter, the daughter of his brother-in-law, Richard Michell, deceased. Also his niece, Susan Michel. (Brown, v, 107)].

Cannington Registers. 1598. Henry Mychell=Jane Sydenham.
1614. John Mychell=Jane Frye.
1641. John Mychell=Katherine Edwards.

Inq. p.m. Tristram Michell, Chanc. Ser., 16 Eliz., 1573-4, 167, 97.
George Michell, Miscel. Ser., 2 Chas., 1626-7, 20, 91.
John Michell, Chanc. Ser., 16 Chas., 1640-1.

Sir Bartholomew Michell of Gorneystrete. *Per fesse gules and sable, a chevron between three swans argent.* (T. Risdon, *Note-book*, p. 277). Will proved 10th August, 1616 (70 Cope).—Brown, vi, 3. *Inq. p.m.*,—Wards and Liveries Ser., 14 Jas. I, 1616-17, 46, 62; Chanc. Ser., 4 Chas. I, 1628-29, 1, 89.

John Michel married Dorothy and had issue Conand, aet. 27, George and Robert. Ob. 21st March, 1616-17. Will proved December, 1616 [as of John Mitchell the elder, merchant, of Old Cleeve, Somerset. 68 Cope.]. His lands in Wembdon held of Richard Michell, Esq., as of his manor of Chilton Tryvett (East Chilton). (*Chanc. Inq. p.m.*, 16 Chas. I, no. 46, file 505).

Hercules Holworthy, 3 Chas. I (1627-8) held lands of Sir Bartholomew Michell, as of the manor of Wembdon. (*Chanc. Inq. p.m.*, 436 (41)).

Bartholomew Michell, of Compton, Dorset, 1638. Admon. to brothers, Thomas and Richard, during minority of Barth. and Agatha, his children, 5th October, 1638. P.C.C. (Brown, v, 41).

Two Early English Responds

RECENTLY DISCOVERED AT SHEPTON MALLET CHURCH.

BY F. J. ALLEN, M.D. CANTAB.

THE two responds here described were found last year, in a coal-house belonging to the church, by Mr. G. H. Mitchell, Secretary of the Shepton Mallet Natural History Society. They had lain hidden for many years, either since 1847 when the chancel was remodelled, or since 1837 when the vandalous destruction of the aisles and transepts took place ; but no one is living who might remember when or from what part of the church they were removed. They are now kept in the church, and are safely protected from injury by meddling hands. When found they were soiled with the coal-dust of at least seventy years ; but Mr. Mitchell cleaned them with tender care, and now they are of a respectable colour and in a state of fair preservation, save that the surface of the stone is rotten owing to long subjection to damp. It is to be wished that something could be applied to the stone to harden it : but this is a risky matter, for some of the solutions which have been used elsewhere for this purpose have done more harm than good. Each respond is carved from four separate stones, forming respectively the corbel, shaft, capital, and abacus. These had been removed from their original structural position by the summary process of sawing off level with the face of the wall : therefore, in the event of their being reinstated in the structure of the church at some future time, they will have to be fixed to the wall by means of stanchions.

These responds are very like those of the existing chancel

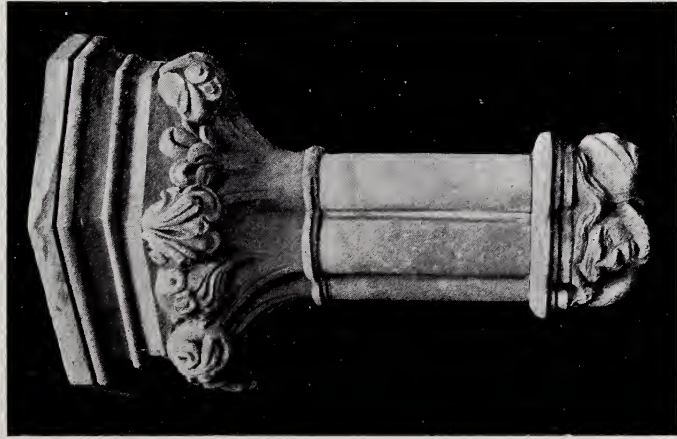


Fig. 1. Recently discovered Respond.

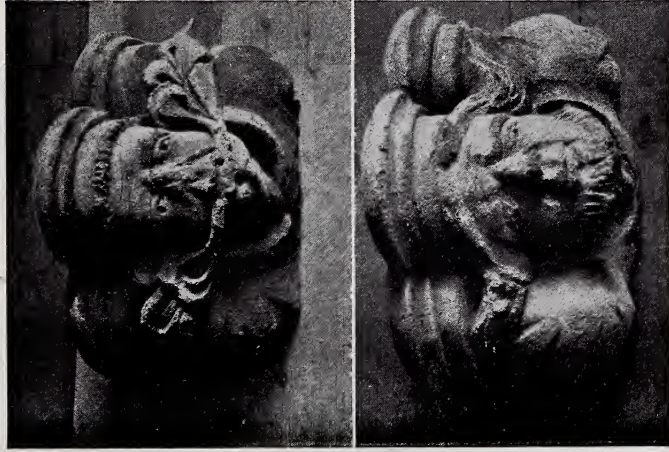


Fig. 2. Corbels of recently discovered Responds.

SHEPTON MALLET CHURCH.

Fig. 3. Respond of Chancel Arch.

From Photographs by Dr. F. J. Allen.

arch. One of each pair is illustrated on Plate VIII: the second of each pair is similar but not identical. All four are so like those supporting the vaulting at the east end of Wells Cathedral nave, that there can be no doubt they were all executed by the same masons and at the same time, namely about A.D. 1190—1200. On comparing the responds of the chancel arch with those recently discovered it may be seen that the former are a little taller and narrower. The acanthus corbels of the chancel arch appear to be later than the rest of the work, and may have been added as repairs in the late 15th century, when the Rood-loft was removed from beneath the chancel arch, and a new loft constructed above it.¹

The question naturally arises, where did the arch, with the two responds now brought to light, formerly stand? (1) The most obvious position would be to the east of the present chancel arch, the two similar arches supporting a central tower. But on the walls east of the chancel arch, bristling as they are with marks of many alterations, I cannot find the evidence of such a tower.² (2) Another obvious position would be in the north or south wall of the chancel, and opening into one of the chapels: but this is negated by the existence of the original arches in those positions; they are plain depressed arches of 13th century character,³ inserted into a pre-existing wall, the northern arch partly reconstructed with change of form in the Perpendicular period. (3) Or it may have opened from one of the chancel chapels into the corresponding transept: it would thus be in the same plane with the chancel arch; for the transepts were west of the chancel, and opened opposite the eastern arch of the nave-arcade.⁴ The spring of the arch from the south chapel to the transept remains as a scar on the wall,⁵ and below it is a mark whence a respond may have been sawn off: but there is nothing in the shape of this mark to show that it belongs to either of the responds in question. (4) Lastly, it is not quite impossible

1. See *Proc.*, Vol. LIII, 1907, part ii, "Shepton Mallet Church, its Architectural History," pp. 12-13.

2, 3, and 5. *Loc. cit.*, Plate IV, fig. 1.

4. *Ibid.*, Plate I.

that the arch may have stood between the nave and an early west tower ; but it is difficult to imagine how the responds could have survived since the time in the 14th century when they were removed to give place to the present early Perpendicular tower-arch.

PLATE IX.

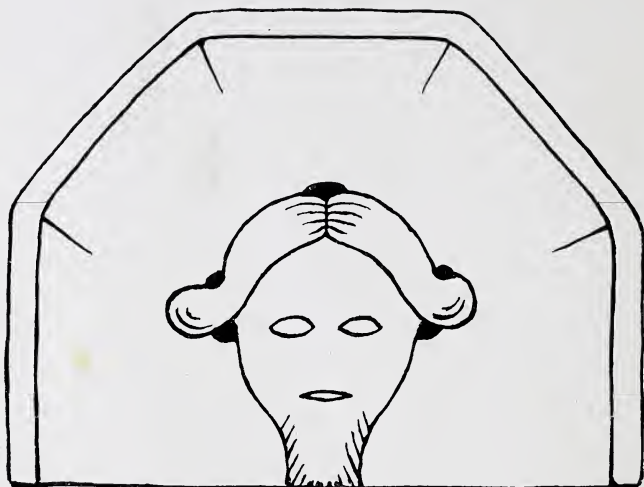


Fig. 1. Piscina at Downside Farm, Shepton Mallet.
Scale 1 : 6.



Fig. 2. Part of Reredos at Downside Farm,
Shepton Mallet.

Drawing and Photograph by Dr. F. J. Allen.

A Piscina and part of a Reredos at Downside Farm, Shepton Mallet.

BY F. J. ALLEN, M.D., CANTAB.

AN old house known as Downside Farm, on the north side of Shepton Mallet, was burnt down in 1905. The house, like many in the neighbourhood, had a four-centred door-head and mullioned windows, indicating a date of about the 16th century : but when the burnt walls were being removed in preparation for rebuilding, two carved stones of earlier date were found, as here described.

A workman who helped in the demolition states that the piscina was built in the erect position into a wall adjoining the stair-case, and that the reredos was used in the foundation, below the level of the ground ; so neither of them was in its natural site. The same workman transferred them to their present positions. I was not aware of their existence until Mr. G. H. Mitchell called my attention to them last year ; and I have to thank Mr. Mitchell for kindly helping me to obtain whatever information is available concerning their history and that of the house (or houses) whence they were derived.

The Piscina is now built—erect, as before—into the wall of a shed ; and in front of it is fixed a great cider-press, which prevents any satisfactory view being obtained of it. The bowl is carved from a single stone measuring about 20 × 15 inches. In shape it is rather more than half of a regular octagon, having one long side of about 20 inches, and five short sides of about 8½ inches each. The interior or basin is about 3 inches deep, and in it is carved in high relief a very conventional representation of a human head, as clumsy as

an old Dutch doll. The head does not project above the level of the rim of the basin. There are five drain-holes ; namely, one against the crown of the head, one against (or rather instead of) each ear, and one above the curl of the hair on each side : these are shown as black spots in the drawing. The two holes of each side communicate with each other in the substance of the stone, with free under-cutting, leading to a single outlet for the respective side, and making (with the outlet at the crown) three outlets in all. The carving is extremely weathered : the nose is worn away, the eyes and mouth are merely shapeless depressions, and only a few lines remain on the hair and beard. Add to this the fact that the margin of the stone is in most parts invisible, being imbedded in mortar, and that no direct view of the stone can be obtained, owing to the cider-press,—and it will be understood that the drawing (Plate IX, fig. 1) is necessarily diagrammatic. But it is executed to scale, namely 1 : 6, and is probably as correct as circumstances permit, except that chips and flaws are not indicated.

So far as I can ascertain by examination of the stone in its half-imbedded state, the basin is open or incomplete at the beard end of the head : so it was probably completed by being built against a wall. The stone would then have projected in a hemi-octagonal form, and the crown of the head would have been in front, which seems odd.

The curious and inappropriate use of a head as an ornament in a piscina basin recalls the *dog gnawing a bone*, also inappropriate, in the piscina of the Undercroft at Wells Cathedral : the two works may be contemporary.

The Reredos (Plate IX, fig. 2) is now placed as a coping stone at the end of a wall by the entrance to the farm-yard. The stone is of irregular shape, seeming to have had parts broken away ; and what remains of it is (like the piscina) extremely weathered. Its dimensions are, width 26 inches, height 14 inches, thickness 13 inches. On it are carved three trefoiled canopies containing figures. The details are indistinct, but the central figure is evidently a mitred bishop with the hands in the attitude of prayer : the figure on his left holds a sword erect in the right hand ; and the other figure

appears to be drawing a sword from its sheath. Three of the spandrils contain rude masks ; the fourth spandril is broken.

The form of the arches suggests the 13th century. Even allowing for the effect of extreme weathering, it seems as if the work must have been very crude ; and in this respect it resembles the piscina. Both carvings seem to have been the work of a tiro, perhaps an amateur.

The occurrence of these carved stones may indicate the former existence, either at Downside Farm or at a neighbouring house, of a private chapel or oratory for which the carving was executed by some member of the household,—perhaps a youth who afterwards became one of the skilled craftsmen of the district. Downside was the seat of the Strode family, and their home may have formerly stood on the site of Downside Farm ; but I can find no evidence either for or against this. At the time of the Monmouth Rebellion their mansion stood on a much less eligible site nearly a half-mile to the north, now known as “ Garden Close.” The last remains of the mansion, “ the gable ends with their high windows ” (according to Farbrother’s *History of Shepton Mallet*), were pulled down at the beginning of the 19th century.

But it may be suggested that the stones were brought from Shepton Church. This however is very improbable ; for good building stone could be obtained on the site of Downside Farm, and close by are and have been quarries, whence the stone for building the church was probably obtained. To bring these carved stones from the church would be to carry them up a steep hill to the site of the quarries whence they were hewn, and that merely to use them for common structural purposes. There is another alternative, namely that the stones were carved at the quarry by some mason, perhaps for amusement ; and that after lying there exposed to weather for centuries they were at last carried away and used in building the old house at Downside Farm. Whatever their history, they must certainly have suffered a very long exposure.

It would seem appropriate if these stones, though more curious than artistic, were safely preserved in one of our museums.

The Heronries of Somerset.

BY J. WIGLESWORTH, M.D.,

Member of the British Ornithologists' Union.

“**G**AME of Heronsewes. Also there were vewed at this present Survey certayne Heronsewes, which have allwayes used to brede there, to the nombre of iiii.”

In these words the Surveyors appointed by King Henry VIII to take stock of the “Landes, Woods, Waters, Games of Fesauntes, Games of Suannes, Heronsewes, and all other possessions . . . apperteyning unto the late atteyned Monasterye of Glastonbury,” give us a glimpse, albeit only a glimpse, of a Somerset heronry of the XVI Century.

The extract is taken from the Survey Roll of the Glastonbury Abbey properties under the heading of “The Mannour of Mere,”¹ in the woods attached to which Manor, two in number, of five and four acres in extent respectively, the heronry was situated. The date of the Survey is not given, but as the report refers to the late Abbot, who was hanged in 1539, it was probably made, or at least commenced, in that year, and Meare seems to have been one of the first properties visited.

The phraseology of the extract above given leaves us some-

1. Peter Langtoft's Chronicle . . . By Thomas Hearne. To which are added . . . “A Roll concerning Glastonbury Abbey, etc.,” 1725, Vol. II, pp. 343, 346-7. See also Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum*, new edit., 1846, Vol. I, p. 11; and *The Glastonbury Lake Village*, I, 42.

I am indebted to the Rev. F. L. Blathwayt for calling my attention to the existence of this record.

what in doubt as to whether the number *iiii* refers to the number of 'games' or to that of birds only. If the latter were the case, which the wording suggests, the heronry was a remarkably small one, especially considering its situation in a district so eminently suited to the birds' habits, close to Meare Pool,¹ at that time five miles in circumference and teeming with fish.

We are not however told the time of the year at which the heronsewes were 'vewed,' and that might have made an appreciable difference in the count.

But whatever the size the Meare heronry was, it has long since vanished, and left no record behind it beyond that quoted above.

Negatively also the Glastonbury Survey Roll has a certain interest, for in not one of the other numerous and widely-spread properties described therein is any mention made of 'heronsewes,' as assuredly there would have been had any such existed. We are therefore justified in concluding that Meare was the only place within the jurisdiction of the Abbot of Glastonbury, at which a heronry existed at the time of the dissolution of the monastery.

The Meare heronry was contemporaneous with the palmy days of falconry, when this fashionable sport was assiduously followed by king and nobles, and when in order to provide quarry for the lordly falcon, herons were carefully preserved, and severe penalties were enacted both for killing the birds themselves and for the taking of their eggs.

But beyond their use for sporting purposes these birds were valued also for the table, and 'heronsewes' figured in the bill of fare at all great feasts. Probably it was as much for the latter purpose as the former that the abbots of Glastonbury preserved their heronry; and it was for this purpose also that heronries were valued after the great decline in the practice of falconry, which set in more particularly after the great Civil War, had caused them to be in little demand for sporting purposes.

1. See Speed's map reproduced in *The Glastonbury Lake Village*, vol. i, fig. 2, p. 43.

Willughby indeed in his work on Ornithology,¹ referring to English heronries, says that "the owners make yearly a good profit of the young" showing that they were still at that time in good demand for the table.

It is a far cry from the middle of the XVI Century to the beginning of the XIX, but I can find no reference to any other Somerset heronry until the time of Montagu, who in the Supplement to his well known *Ornithological Dictionary* (1813) mentions the fact of a heronry existing at Pixton, the seat of Lord Carnarvon; whilst Rutter in 1829 called attention to the Brockley heronry.

For many years after the latter date these two were the only heronries known to exist in the county, and they are alluded to by all subsequent writers upon Somerset birds, but these writers were for the most part content merely to chronicle the existence of these heronries without giving any details concerning them, so that the information we possess with respect to their former status is very meagre.

It was not until 1872 that any further addition was made to the list, but in that year J. E. Harting recorded a heronry as existing at Knowle, near Dunster; whilst in 1883 C. Smith published for the first time an account of the Halswell Park heronry.

The number was raised to five in 1893 by the Rev. Murray A. Mathew, by the inclusion of the Mells Park heronry in his List of the Birds of Somerset, and at that figure it has remained ever since, the same five heronries being enumerated by the Rev. F. L. Blathwayt, the latest writer on the subject, in his article on Birds in the *Victoria County History of Somerset*, vol. I, 1906; and some details in respect to these heronries were given by the same author in his "Notes on Heronries" (*Zoologist*, 1908, pp. 452-3).

To this number I am now able to add a sixth, as a large heronry is located in the Somerton Erleigh woods, near Somerton. The existence of this heronry was unknown to the Rev. F. L. Blathwayt at the time he published his 'Notes,' but it having subsequently come to his knowledge that herons bred

1. *The Ornithology of Francis Willughby*, 1678, p. 278.

in the Kingsdon woods (which adjoin Somerton Erleigh woods) he was good enough to inform me of the fact.

This makes in all six heronries which exist, or have till lately existed, in the county, located respectively at, Brockley Park, near Bristol; Pixton, Dulverton; Halswell Park, near Bridgwater; Somerton Erleigh, near Somerton; Knowle, near Dunster; and Mells Park, near Frome. The two last-named however are now extinct, so that there are at the present time only four heronries in the county actually occupied, so far as I have been able to ascertain.¹

Having been enabled through the courtesy of the proprietors or tenants of the different properties on which these heronries are situated to visit all those at present in existence, I propose now to give a short account of each of them, together with such details of their histories as I have been able to gather. I am including in this account the two recently extinct ones as it is only of late years that these sites have ceased to be occupied, and in the case of one of them—that at Mells Park—there is reason to hope that the birds may re-establish themselves.

BROCKLEY PARK HERONRY.

Although no records are extant with respect to the early history of this heronry, it is undoubtedly a very old one, being one of the two oldest heronries in the county. The park in which it is situated, the seat of the Smyth-Pigott family, has been in existence for many centuries, and herons are known to have been located there for at least one or two hundred years.

The earliest reference to this heronry that I have been able to find is contained in the pages of Rutter, who in his description of Brockley Hall given in his well known work² states that

1. Some years ago a small heronry existed in a plantation on Cossington Manor estate near Bridgwater, and the birds appear to have bred there for many years. I have been unable to obtain any details with respect to this heronry, but Mr. Broderip, the owner of the property, has informed me that he has not seen the birds about for some years, so that presumably the heronry is no longer in existence.

2. *Delineations of the North Western Division of the County of Somerset*, by John Rutter, 1829, p. 30.

the park "contains an ancient Heronry, an object now become rare, but formerly much coveted by English gentlemen for the sport afforded by these birds in the favourite amusement of hawking." As in the year 1829 the heronry was then spoken of as an 'ancient' one, it may reasonably be inferred that at that time it had been in existence for quite a hundred years, and probably for a much longer period, but for how much longer can only be matter of speculation.

Although the existence of this heronry has been known since the time of Rutter, no writer upon Somerset birds during the past century, made any attempt to estimate the size of the colony, and it was not until 1908 when the Rev. F. L. Blathwayt published his 'Notes'¹ that any attempt at enumeration was made, the number occupying the site in that year being given at about ten pairs of birds.

On April 4th, 1917, through the kindness of Mrs. Smyth-Pigott I paid a visit to this heronry. It is situated in the park on a gently sloping hill-side, and the nests were all placed in tall deciduous trees, ash, oak, etc., the tops of some of which were more or less dead. The nests were all high up in the trees, near the top, or almost at the very summit. The heronry was mixed up with a rookery of considerable size, which made it rather difficult to count the number of nests of the herons, for though these were usually readily differentiated from those of the rooks by their bulk and comparative flatness, there were cases in which, as seen from below, it was not possible to decide with certainty. The rooks however mainly congregated in the trees near the bottom of the hill, whilst the herons patronised more the trees on the higher slope; but there was no marked line of demarcation between them, for in a few cases there were herons' nests (from one or two of which I saw the birds fly) situated right amongst those of the rooks, whilst on the other hand a few odd rooks' nests occupied trees on the higher ground amongst the herons. Some of the herons' nests were single ones placed in isolated trees, but it was more usual to see two or more in a tree. The number of the nests however did not correspond with the

1. *Loc. cit.*

number of breeding birds for a fair number of them were certainly unoccupied.

On the whole, after making the most careful calculation possible under the circumstances, I estimated the number of occupied nests at from ten to twelve. As in the year 1908 the number of breeding pairs of birds was computed to be about ten, it would appear that the size of this heronry has remained practically stationary during the last ten years.

PIXTON HERONRY.

Considerable interest attaches to this heronry, not by reason of its size, which is at present comparatively small, but by virtue of its known antiquity and the history connected with it.

As already mentioned Montagu¹ was the first writer who in 1813 called attention to the existence of this heronry, but he merely mentioned the fact of its existence without giving any details concerning it, so that unfortunately no record of its size, at that time, exists. Its authentic history however goes back far beyond the above date.

Dr. Sydenham of Dulverton, a member of the old Sydenham family which has been established in the county for several centuries, has most obligingly furnished me with some details of the history of this heronry.

It originally existed at Combe, on the property of the Sydenham family, about a mile to the south of Dulverton. Dr. Sydenham's father told him that he had heard his grandfather say, that the heronry existed at Combe when the Sydenhams first acquired the property there by marriage in the year 1545. How much earlier it may have been located there cannot be known, but there appears to have been no break in the continuity of the colony until the year 1790, when in consequence of a number of trees having been cut down on the Combe property in the wood where the herons nested, the birds migrated to Steart wood on the Pixton estate, on the left bank of the Barle, about a mile and a quarter south-east of Dulverton, and about a mile distant from Combe.

1. *Supplement to the Ornithological Dictionary*, by George Montagu, 1813.

There they remained until the year 1831 or thereabouts, when some of the trees in Steart wood having been felled they shifted their quarters to Allers or Ellars wood, which is situated on the hill-side on the opposite (right) bank of the Barle, and therefore nearer to their old birthplace at Combe. The main body indeed of the birds so migrated, but three or four pairs elected to remain in Steart wood where they continued to nest up to about thirty years ago.

When the birds first removed to Allers wood they took up their quarters in the highest part of the wood, but about the year 1890, owing to some of the nesting trees having been blown down in a gale, they shifted further down the hill, towards the middle of the wood, to the position which they now occupy.

When the heronry was located in Steart wood it was the custom for the young to be annually shot by Lord Carnarvon and his friends. Some details of these heron-shooting parties were given by F. J. Snell¹ in his account of the life of Dr. Chas. Palk Collyns, of Dulverton, which were supplied by the latter's son, the late Dr. J. B. Collyns,² who also furnished the Rev. F. L. Blathwayt with similar information.³

Dr. Chas. Palk Collyns used to join these heron-shooting parties, which took place annually in mid-June, and which appear to have been occasions for festive gatherings. It was the custom to give a bird to each of the shooters, which when skinned, stuffed, and roasted was considered a delicacy. These heron-shooting parties seem to have been discontinued when the birds shifted to Allers wood, the date of which is given in Snell's book⁴ as 1831; but although no longer molested they have decreased in numbers since that time.

On May 7th, 1917, I visited this heronry, which I was enabled to do through the courtesy of Colonel the Hon. Aubrey Herbert, M.P., who most kindly permitted me to go over his

1. *A Book of Exmoor*, 1903, p. 310.

2. Dr. J. B. Collyns died in 1917, aged 95, so that his memory carried him back to the time when the heronry was located in Steart wood.

3. *Loc. cit.*

4. *Op. cit.*

property, and gave me every facility for inspection of the birds.

The heronry is situated, as before mentioned, in Allers (Ellars) wood, on the right bank of the Barle, about a mile to the south of Dulverton. The wood is a fairly extensive one, on the hill-side sloping towards the river, and consists mainly of coniferous trees. All the nests seen were placed near the top of tall, somewhat slender, spruce fir trees, about the middle of the wood. I was able definitely to locate seven occupied nests, and I saw two or three others, the occupancy of which was doubtful; there might also have been one or two outlying nests which I did not see. Altogether I should say that the size of the colony, at the time of my visit, might be put at about nine pairs of birds. This was probably a lower figure than the average number in the heronry, which was partly explained by the fact that Colonel Herbert reluctantly yielding to the importunities of the fishermen, who considered their interests to be prejudiced by the birds, had permitted one or two dozen to be killed off during the previous autumn. This year (1918) according to information furnished me, the birds have increased somewhat from what was probably the abnormally low level of 1917, and last season there may have been as many as fifteen nests.

We have but scanty data by which to compare the present figures with those which existed in former times. That the heronry was considerably larger in the first part of the last century, when Lord Carnarvon's shooting parties took annual toll of it, can scarcely be doubted, but Dr. J. B. Collyns' statement¹ that the birds have decreased since then, gives us no definite information as to its magnitude at that time.

Actual figures indeed are not available until 1872, in which year J. E. Harting² gave the number as about ten pairs, whilst Blathwayt³ in 1908 put it at about seven or eight pairs; so that the colony for many years past has apparently been of small dimensions.

1. Snell, *Op. cit.*

2. *Zoologist*, 1872, pp. 3262-3.

3. *Loc. cit.*

The birds are threatened with another danger in the tree-felling that is now in progress in the wood for Government purposes, but this is fortunately at present confined to the larch trees, and the spruce firs in which the birds build are I understand to be spared ; but tree-felling in the immediate neighbourhood of the nesting-trees can scarcely fail to have a disturbing effect on the birds.

Threatened indeed from more than one quarter we might be concerned for the safety of this ancient heronry, already reduced to quite modest limits ; but fortunately the colony is under the watchful care of a sympathetic owner who values this interesting link with the past, so that there is good reason to hope that it may long continue to survive.

The extinction indeed of a heronry with such a history, were such a calamity to take place, would not merely be a matter of sincere regret to all lovers of birds, but would deprive the county of a most interesting association with olden times.

There can be no doubt that this was one of the ancient heronries, which supplied birds for the renowned sport of falconry, and for an unbroken series of several centuries these birds have reared their young within sight, or almost so, of the waters of the Barle. The descendants of such an ancient race may surely be allowed, within reasonable limits, to live in security amidst the scenes of their ancestors.

HALSWELL PARK HERONRY.

This heronry is situated in Halswell Park, the seat of Lord Wharton, to whose kindness in affording me every facility for inspecting it, and for furnishing me with information concerning it, I am greatly indebted.

Cecil Smith was the first person to give any account of this heronry. When that author wrote his 'Birds of Somersetshire' (1869) the existence of this heronry was unknown to him, but in April, 1882, when out hunting he came across some herons nesting in fir trees in the woods at Halswell ; and in April of the following year being in the same place again, he more closely investigated this heronry, and saw a good many birds sitting upon their nests, which were all placed at

the top of tall fir trees. From information given him by a farmer who rented the adjoining land, he learned that a few birds had nested there for many years past, but that during the previous two or three years they had increased considerably, and his informant estimated their numbers at that time, at between thirty and forty pairs (*Zoologist*, 1883, p. 221). In an addendum to this communication the Editor of *The Zoologist*, J. E. Harting, stated on the authority of Mr. E. Barham, that the heronry was started about the year 1871, and that in March, 1883, it was computed to number some fifty nests, a higher estimate, it will be observed, than that given by C. Smith.

The date of the starting of the heronry however, above given, is incorrect, as Lord Wharton has informed me that the first pair of herons built in the wood which they now occupy in the year 1856.

In April, 1885, C. Smith again visited the place and saw the herons on their nests; he was told by the keeper that he thought there were not quite so many nests that year as in the previous one, which was attributed to the fact that one or two of the taller trees which the birds had been in the habit of using as look-out places, had been cut down in thinning the plantation (*Zoologist*, 1885, p. 235). The number of pairs breeding in 1901 was given by the Rev. F. L. Blathwayt¹ as between twenty and thirty.

On March 25th, 1918, I made a careful inspection of this heronry, which is situated in a wood known as "The Thickets," at the top of the Deer Park. The wood is a large one consisting of tall mixed deciduous and coniferous trees, the former being mainly beech, but with a sprinkling of oaks, etc., and the latter comprising both Scot's pines and spruce firs. The nests were mostly in the tops of the tall Scot's pines and spruce fir trees, but a fair number of them, roughly about one-third, were placed near the tops of tall, somewhat slender, beech trees. All the nests occurred within a limited area of the wood, and were not scattered generally throughout it. It was possible in this case to make an accurate census of the number

1. *Loc. cit.*

of occupied nests which I put at twenty-one. This is a considerable falling off as compared with former years, as Lord Wharton informed me that about twenty-five years ago the heronry comprised about eighty nests, the reduction in number since that period being attributed partly to the felling of timber, and partly to the destruction of the birds on other properties.

SOMERTON ERLEIGH HERONRY.

This heronry, which is situated in woods between Kingsdon and Somerton, is now wholly comprised within the Somerton Erleigh property, but it was formerly more diffused, occupying woods on the Kingsdon Manor estate nearer to Kingsdon. These two sets of woods are however conterminous, being only separated by the artificial dividing line of different estates, so that herons nesting anywhere in them may be considered as belonging to the same colony.

I am much indebted to Mr. and Mrs. G. Neal, the owners of Kingsdon Manor, and also to Mr. R. Pretor-Pinney the owner, and Captain G. S. Phipps Hornby the tenant, of Somerton Erleigh, for kindly permitting me to go over their properties, and for affording me every assistance for inspecting this heronry, as well as for furnishing me with information concerning it.

On March 26th, 1918, I visited this heronry, which is by far the largest in the county, being at the time of my visit larger than all the others put together.

The woods in which it is situated occupy an area of, roughly speaking, some 150 acres, and the adjacent Kingsdon woods perhaps 150 more. The woods are situated for the most part on low hills, extending down into a broad shallow dell, in which latter part the herons' nests were concentrated, although there were some on the higher ground. There was a large rookery in these woods which was to a certain extent mixed up with the heronry, some trees containing both herons' and rooks' nests, but in general the rooks' nests were on the higher ground and on the outskirts of the woods, whilst the herons' nests were thickest in the tall trees in and near the centre of the dell. The trees were all deciduous there being no conifers

amongst them, and consisted largely, indeed mainly, of ash, many of which were remarkably fine trees, with a fair sprinkling of beech and a few elms and oaks.

The nests were numerous, many of the trees containing several, and one, a fine old beech tree, as many as nine.

In a heronry of this size it was naturally difficult to make an exact count of the number of occupied nests, and it was especially so in this instance as the birds having been disturbed by the woodmen engaged in felling the trees were in many cases absent from nests which were undoubtedly occupied, but after making the most careful examination possible I estimated the number of occupied nests at from seventy-five to eighty.

It will be apparent therefore what a fine heronry this is or was ; but, alas ! the exigencies of the war had invaded even this peaceful spot, and the insatiable demand for timber had necessitated the demolition of these fine trees, and with them of course the herons' nests situated in them. The destruction of this fine heronry was in active progress at the time of my visit ; many of the trees containing nests were already lying prostrate, and it was lamentable to see recently hatched young birds and broken eggs in various stages of incubation lying on the ground. The trees however were apparently not all going to be felled, and some of the nests doubtless therefore escaped, but the destruction of the best-portion of the breeding ground cannot fail to have an injurious effect upon this large and flourishing colony, at any rate for a time.

Fortunately however the surrounding woods are extensive, and the birds will probably diffuse themselves more over them, especially perhaps on the Kingsdon side of the woods.

Of the early history of this heronry as located in the Kingsdon woods nothing definite seems to be known, but according to Mrs. G. Neal's information herons have bred in these woods for a longer period than the oldest inhabitant can remember. As regards its present location in Somerton Erleigh woods we have however more precise details as Mr. Pretor-Pinney has informed me that it was first established there about forty years ago, the herons having migrated there from the Kingsdon woods in consequence of the fir trees on the latter estate, in

which they used to build, having been cut down. What the size of the heronry was at that time does not seem to be exactly known, but twenty years ago it contained about thirty nests, and ten years ago about forty. As this year the number of nests was about eighty, it is clear that this heronry has undergone a substantial increase.

Whether, when the herons migrated to Somerton Erleigh, the Kingsdon woods were entirely deserted I am unable to say, but J. Marsh, the keeper on the Kingsdon Manor property, informed me that during the eight years he had been employed on the estate no herons had bred in the Kingsdon woods except on one occasion, in the spring of 1917. In that year there were three nests in a fine old Scot's pine which was however felled last winter.

KNOWLE HERONRY (near Dunster).

The earliest published reference to this heronry was made by J. E. Harting¹ in 1872, in a paper on "British Heronries."¹ The colony at that time was said to consist of about thirty nests on larch, and to have been in existence for fifteen years, which would put the date of its establishment at 1857.

In 1895 this heronry was still flourishing, as allusion is made to it by D'Urban and Mathew in their list of West Country heronries,² at which date it is stated that almost every tree bore one or more nests. Probably the number of occupied nests at that time was not so great as the above statement might seem to indicate; or else there must have been a rapid decline in the number of breeding birds, for only eight years later, in 1903, as I have been informed by G. Hewett, formerly head keeper on the Knowle estate, there were only about six nests.

Between 1903 and 1912 the average number of nests was four, and about the latter date the birds ceased to breed there altogether. They still however remained in the neighbourhood, and last year (1917) three or four pairs nested in a fir

1. *Zoologist*, 1872, p. 3265.

2. *Birds of Devon* (1895), p. 182.

covert on the hill-side only about a quarter of a mile away from their former quarters. They did not however nest there this year (1918), for when I visited the spot last April, there were no birds to be seen. This was probably due to disturbance by timber felling on the hill-side immediately adjoining the fir covert, though the fir trees themselves were untouched.

The old heronry was situated on a small isolated wooded hill, about 300 feet in height, at the back, or north side, of Knowle House. Occupying as it did a more or less isolated position, with higher ground all round, it was exceptionally well placed for observation, and must when in its prime have presented a picturesque appearance, as D'Urban and Mathew pointed out.¹ The trees which clothe the hill are, or lately were (for at the time of my visit last spring they were in process of demolition) mostly of a deciduous character, but about the top was a scattered cluster of tall, oldish, Scot's pine trees, and it was in these trees that the herons used to nest. It was indeed the cutting down of some of these old Scot's pines about six years ago that caused the birds to forsake the place altogether. As it appears probable that the trees on this hill will be completely demolished, this heronry may be regarded as finally extinct.

MELLS PARK HERONRY.

This heronry is included in the Rev. M. A. Mathew's "Revised List of the Birds of Somerset,"² which is the first printed reference to it.

I am much indebted to Sir J. F. F. Horner, the owner of Mells Park, for obligingly furnishing me with details with respect to this heronry, which formerly existed in Melcombe wood, within the precincts of the park.

This is a large wood of 120 acres, and it is situated about 800 yards from the nearest point of the principal pond on the estate.

1. *Op. cit.*

2. *Proc. Som. Arch. & Nat. Hist. Soc.*, XXXIX, ii, 119.

Vol. LXIV (Fourth Series, Vol. IV), Part II.

As long as Sir John Horner can remember anything he can recollect herons coming and fishing in the ponds and streams, where they were never molested, but never nesting anywhere about, the nearest heronry being the well known one at Long-leat, in Wilts, eight miles off.

In 1891 however a pair built in Melcombe wood for the first time, the nest being in one of some oldish Scot's fir trees, which are still standing there. In 1892 there were two nests and in 1893 five ; and that was the largest number ever noted, so that the heronry was always a small one.

The birds continued to nest in this wood until about the year 1906 when they abandoned the site, apparently, in part at any rate, as a result of disturbance from the cutting of the coppice wood in the neighbourhood of the colony, although the trees in which the birds nested were left untouched.

From 1907 to 1917 Mells Park was let to a tenant who was a great fisherman, and who did his best to keep the birds away from the place.

An interesting fact mentioned by Sir John Horner, is that whereas before the birds nested in Mells Park they were always seen about fishing in the ponds, after they built there they were very seldom seen at the ponds, and the keepers said they always flew away from the wood early in the morning, and came back at night ; but after they left off nesting there, they used to come and fish again, as was formerly their custom, and they do so still.

It is pleasing to know that the birds have in Sir John Horner a staunch friend, and that should they ever return to Melcombe wood, they will be afforded every encouragement and protection.

I may add that an attempt at the establishment of a new heronry was made in the spring of 1913 on Col. J. W. Gifford's property at Chard. There were two nests in one of the woods in that year, Col. Gifford informed me, and the birds apparently reared their young. He was good enough to take me through the wood in question, which is situated near Chard reservoir, and consists mainly of coniferous trees, including some tall, oldish, Scot's pines. The site appeared a very suitable one

for the birds, but they did not continue to occupy it, and have not nested there since the year named.

Reviewing the accounts given above the outstanding fact which the figures lead up to, is, that the heron is diminishing as a breeding species in the county. Of existing, or recently existing heronries, two, those at Knowle and Mells are now extinct. Brockley appears to be stationary; Pixton although diminished as regards former times has probably not varied much in recent years; whilst Halswell contains little more than one-fourth of the numbers which it had in its most prosperous days.

The only heronry which has definitely increased in size is the Somerton Erleigh one, and here the increase appears to have been substantial, but even allowing a liberal estimate for the increase in this case, this would be far from making good the known losses in other places.

It is probable indeed that at the present time there are not more than about 126 breeding pairs of birds in the whole of the county.

There can be no question as to the main cause of this decrease. The predilection of the birds for fish is well known, so that the ban of the angler is upon them, and in fishing districts they get ruthlessly destroyed whenever opportunity offers. Indeed were it not for the protection afforded them by the owners of several private estates, within the precincts of which they breed, the birds would probably ere this have become extinct in the county.

That herons feed largely upon fish, and, at times, especially in drougthy seasons when the streams are low, may do considerable harm to fisheries, cannot be denied, but the damage that they do has been exaggerated. Even their liking for fish is not without its advantages, as they consume useless and harmful fish, such as pike, equally with the trout upon which anglers set such store, and to that extent may be regarded as the friends of the fisherman. Moreover amongst fish they prey largely upon eels, a repast which no fly-fisher surely would grudge them.

Calculations based on the number of fish found in a heron's

crop multiplied by the number of days in the year, give an altogether erroneous presentation of the subject, for the birds feed on many other things besides fish. Frogs, newts, mice, water-voles and crustaceans, enter largely into their bill of fare, whilst the young of water-fowl, such as coots and moorhens, are not unfrequently taken.

Furthermore, herons obtain a considerable portion of their subsistence on the sea-shore, where they may often be seen looking for food at the mouths of rivers and estuaries, and amongst the rock pools, where they are certainly doing no harm to the fisheries.

Altogether it may be said that though the bird is by no means guiltless of poaching on the preserves of the fisherman, he is not so black a character as he has been painted.

It would indeed be a lamentable thing, if a too great devotion to the cult of fishing, were to banish this interesting bird from our midst. It is the sole British resident representative of a beautiful family of birds widely spread over the surface of the globe, one which gives keen delight alike to the ornithologist, and to the lover of nature generally, and if the bird were once lost it could hardly be re-established. Not, indeed, that there is any immediate danger of this, but we have to recognise the fact that a diminution has set in, and the hostile influences at work will tend to accentuate this.

But the birds have another danger to face besides the hostility of the fishermen, and that is the destruction of their breeding grounds. Herons, although much attached to ancient breeding-places, are notoriously sensitive to disturbance; and the felling of trees, even if only in the neighbourhood of their quarters, often causes them to abandon a site altogether.

At the present time the exigencies of the war have caused this factor to become of considerable importance, for however inevitable may be the tree-felling which is now actively in progress, and which is likely to continue on a large scale for some time to come, we must recognise the fact that this is bound to have an inimical effect on the birds.

The number of suitable breeding-sites, affording the requisite security, is even now by no means unlimited, and such

sites, under present conditions, will become more and more restricted.

Birds may survive a good deal of slaughter if they are allowed to breed in security, but no bird can survive the destruction of its breeding-grounds. It is therefore all the more necessary that the available sanctuaries should be carefully preserved. More than ever is it the case that it is to the large landowners that we must look for the preservation of this stately and interesting bird to our county fauna.

Notes on the Diptera of Somerset.

PART III.¹

BY H. J. CHARBONNIER.

THIS present portion of the list deals with the TACHINIDAE, MUSCIDAE and ANTHOMYIDAE.

The TACHINIDAE are a large and very difficult group of medium to very large flies, covered with numerous spines and hairs ; mostly grey, brown, or black insects ; only one species is of a brilliant green, *i.e.* *Gymnochaeta viridis*.

In the larval stage they are, as far as known, parasitic in the bodies of other insects ; often in the larvae of lepidoptera, sometimes on the early stages of hymenoptera ; sometimes on beetle larvae, and one genus, *Onesia*, has been discovered by M. D. Keilin to be parasitic in earthworms.

The MUSCIDAE form a small group, containing many well known flies, such as the Blue-bottle, and House-fly and the brilliant green fly *Lucilia sericata*, whose larva is the dreaded Sheep-maggot, which sometimes does much damage in this and other European countries, and has unfortunately been introduced into Australia. Several of these flies sting both men and cattle.

Most of the larvae live in decaying vegetable and animal matter ; some are carnivorous, devouring other fly larvae, and one species has been proved by M. D. Keilin to be parasitic in earthworms, *i.e.* that of *Pollenia rudis*.

1. Part I was printed in the *Proceedings*, Vol. LXI, 189-204 ; Part II in Vol. LXIII, 162-170.

The ANTHOMYIDAE are a very numerous group, and some of the species are very difficult to determine ; they are mostly small to medium grey flies, and although they do not sting they are a great pest by worrying men and cattle. Many of the larvae live in decaying matter ; some live in roots ; some are leaf-miners, and many are carnivorous devouring other larvae ; the perfect flies are also sometimes predacious.

There have been many changes in the nomenclature of these groups, but I have followed, as in Parts I and II, Verrall's list of 1901.

I am greatly indebted to Major W. S. Patton, I.M.S., (P.) of Stoke St. Gregory, for much kind help, and valuable records ; and also to Mr. A. E. J. Carter of Monifieth, for identifying many difficult species for me.

Besides the above I have had much assistance from the following who have kindly sent me specimens collected in the county :—(A.) Mr. H. Audcent ; (G.) Mr. G. C. Griffiths, F.E.S. ; (H.) Mr. A. E. Hudd, F.S.A., F.E.S. ; (J.) Colonel T. Jermyn ; (R.) the Rev. S. O. Ridley ; (W.) the late Mr. C. J. Watkins, whose records are from his collection in the Bristol Museum. (V.H.) means that the species is recorded in the *Victoria County History, Somerset*.

TACHINIDAE.

Masicera pratensis, Mg. Dunster (A) ; pupae found in nest of *Bombus*.

Gymnochaeta viridis, Fln. Shapwick (J). Stoke St. Gregory (P).

Exorista leucorum, Mg. Leigh Woods (H).

„ *vetula*, Mg. Leigh Woods (H).

„ *fimbriata*, Mg. Dunster (A).

„ *cheloniae*, Rond. Kewstoke. (Wain). Bred from larvae of *arctia caja*.

Tachina rustica, Mg. Near Taunton (P).

„ *tibialis*, Fln. Ashcott (J).

Blepharidea vulgaris, Fln. Willsbridge, in September.

Aporomyia dubia, Fln. Near Taunton (P).

Phorocera pumicata, Mg. Weston-super-Mare (J).

Gonia fasciata, Mg. Leigh Woods (W).

- Monochaeta leucophaea*, Mg. Near Taunton (P).
Macquartia chalconota, Mg. Near Taunton (P).
Oliveria lateralis, F. Common everywhere.
Thelairia leucozona, Pz. Cheddar (G). Near Taunton (P).
Micropalpus vulpinus, Fln. Cheddar, in September.
Erigone radicum, F. Axbridge (R). Leigh Woods (H).
 ,, *strenua*, Mg. Leigh Woods (H).
 ,, *vagans*, Mg. Banwell (H).
 ,, *rudis*, Fln. Near Taunton (P).
Echinomyia grossa, L. Banwell and Cheddar (J).
 ,, *fera*, L. Minehead (V.H.).
Fabricia ferox, L. Wellington (V.H.). Portishead (C. Bartlett).
Servillea lurida, F. Axbridge (R). Bridgwater (H. H. Slater).
 ,, *ursina*, Mg. Clevedon (W). Leigh Woods.
Plagia ruralis, Fln. Near Taunton (P).
Thryptocera crassicornis, Mg. Near Taunton (P). Mr. A. E. Hudd has bred this species from larvae of *Tortrix podana*.
Siphona cristata, F. Cheddar (G). Portishead (H). Near Taunton (P).
 ,, *geniculata*, Deg. Shepton Mallet, Cheddar, Taunton; common.
Trixa oestroidea, Dsv. Woods at Hutton (J).
Melanophora roralis, L. Taunton, in June.
 ,, *atra*, Mcq. Leigh Woods (H). Nailsea, in July.
Onesia cognata, Mg. Leigh Woods (H).
 ,, *sepulchralis*, L. Stoke St. Gregory (P). Cheddar (H). Nailsea.
Sarcophaga carnaria, L. Common everywhere.
 ,, *albiceps*, Mg. Cheddar.
 ,, *atropos*, Mg. Keynsham and Cheddar.
 ,, *agricola*, Mg. Freshford.
 ,, *haemorrhoea*, Mg. Shepton Mallet.
 ,, *nurus*, Rond. Cheddar.
 ,, *infantula*, Rond. Freshford.
Nyctia halterata, Pz. Taunton (P). Brent Knoll (J). Clevedon (W).

Metopia campestris, Fln. Leigh Woods, in August.

Dexia vacua, Fln. Cheddar, in July and August.

MUSCIDAE.

Stomoxys calcitrans, L. Everywhere in Autumn.

Haematobia irritans, L. A regular pest on young cattle (P).

„ *stimulans*, Mg. Common.

Pollenia rudis, F. = Cluster-fly in America. Very common, hidden away indoors in Winter. M. D. Keilin has described the larva, which is parasitic in earthworms.

„ *vespillo*, F. Corfe, near Taunton ; rare (P).

Myiospila mediatubunda, F. Batheaston (V.H.). Taunton.

Graphomyia maculata, Scop. Cheddar and other places. Sometimes common.

Musca domestica, L. The House-fly. Everywhere.

„ *corvina*, F. = *autumnalis* (DeG). Everywhere.

Cyrtoneura stabulans, Fln. Common.

„ *pascuorum*, Mg. Leigh Woods (H).

Morellia hortorum, Fln. Very common.

„ *curvipes*, Mcq. Shepton Mallet.

„ *simplex*, Lev. Shepton Mallet (larvae in old bee-hive). Taunton (P).

Mesembrina meridiana, L. Very common ; larva carnivorous, M. D. Keilin.

Pyrellia eriophthalma, Mcq. Stoke St. Gregory (P).

„ *lasiopthalma*, Mcq. Batheaston (V.H.). Cheddar (H).

„ *cyanicolor*, Zett. Dunster (A).

„ *cadaverina*, L. Batheaston (V.H.). Verrall said we do not get the true *cadaverina* in Britain, our species is *P. oenea*, Zett.

Protocalliphora groenlandica, Zett. Cheddar.

„ *azurea*, Fall. Leigh Woods (H). Milborne Port (J). Taunton (P).

Calliphora vomitoria, L. The common Blue-bottle.

„ *erythrocephala*, Mg. The common Blue-bottle.

Euphoria cornicina, F. Very common.

Lucilia illustris, Mg. Shepton Mallet.

„ *sylvarum*, Mg. Clevedon (W).

- Lucilia nobilis*, Mg. Leigh Woods (H) and (G).
 „ *caesar*, L. Common everywhere.
 „ *sericata*, Mg. Common ; the larva is the Sheep-maggot.

ANTHOMYIDAE.

- Polietes lardaria*, F. Very common everywhere.
 „ *albolineata*, Fln. Leigh Woods (H). Axbridge (R).
Hyetodesia mystica, Mg. Near Taunton (P).
 „ *signata*, Mg. Leigh Woods (H).
 „ *scutellaris*, Fln. Keynsham. Leigh Woods (H).
 „ *leucorum*, Fln. Clevedon (W).
 „ *basalis*, Zett. Clevedon (W).
 „ *erratica*, Fln. Freshford. Cheddar (G).
 „ *pallida*, F. Batheaston (V.H.). Leigh Woods (H). Freshford. Taunton (P).
 „ *variegata*, Mg. Leigh Woods (G). Taunton (P).
 „ *semicinerea*, Wied. Leigh Woods (H).
 „ *perdita*, Mgn. Leigh Woods (H).
 „ *Goberti*, Mik. Leigh Woods (H).
Aleostylus flaveola, Fln. Clevedon (W).
 „ *simplex*, W. Leigh Woods (H). Freshford.
Mydaea urbana, Mg. Clevedon (W). Near Taunton (P). Leigh Woods (H).
 „ *pagana*, F. Freshford.
 „ *impuncta*, Fln. Freshford.
Spilogaster uliginosa, Fln. Near Taunton (P).
 „ *pertusa*, Mg. Nailsea, in July.
 „ *nigrinervis*, Zett. Near Taunton (P). Clevedon (W).
 „ *duplicata*, Mg. Clevedon (W), in August.
 „ *communis*, Dsv. Common everywhere.
 „ *quadrum*, F. Leigh Woods (H).
Sphecolyma inanis, Fln. Near Taunton (P). Bridgewater (H. H. Slater).
Limnophora septemnotata, Zett. Near Taunton (P).
 „ *denigrata*, Mgn. Taunton (P).
Hydrotea dentipes, F. Common everywhere.
 „ *ciliata*, F. Batheaston (V.H.).

- Hydrotea irritans*, Fln. Common everywhere.
Ophyra leucostoma, W. Taunton (P), locally common.
Trichopticus pulcher, Mde. Shepton Mallet, in April.
Hydrophoria conica, W. Batheaston (V.H.). Freshford.
Hylaemyia puella, Mg. Near Taunton (P).
 „ *nigrimana*, Mg. Brockley (J).
 „ *strigosa*, F. Common.
Mycophaga fungorum, Deg. Near Taunton (P).
Anthomyia pluvialis, L. Common.
 „ *radicum*, L. Common.
 „ *procellaris*, Rond. Taunton (P). Common. (See
E. M. M., 1912, p. 194).
Chortophila albescens, Zett. } Swinford, in June. The flies were
 „ *trapezina*, Zett. } backing into burrows of *Halictus*
 } *nitidusculus*, for egg laying.
Phorbia cepetorum, Mde. Shepton Mallet; common.
 „ *brassicae*, B. Wellington (F. Milton); bred from
 swedes.
 „ *histrio*, Zett. Leigh Woods (H).
Pegomyia betae, Curt. Leigh Woods (H); has been bred
 from mined dock leaves.
 „ *nigritarsis*, Zett. Leigh Woods (H).
 „ *bicolor*, W. Leigh Woods (H). Taunton (P).
 „ *ulmaria*, Rond. Taunton (P). (See *E. M. M.*,
 1913, p. 133).
Homalomyia canicularis, L. Lesser House-fly. Very com-
 mon.
 „ *armata*, Mg. Taunton (P).
 „ *scalaris*, F. Common everywhere.
Caricea humilis, Mg. Cheddar (G). Near Taunton (P).
 „ *tigrina*, F. Leigh Woods (H) and (G). Freshford.
Cænusia sexnotata, Mg. Leigh Woods (H).
 „ *tricolor*, Meade. Weston-super-Mare (J).
Lispe tentaculata, Deg. Shepton Mallet; preying on larvae
 of *Chironomus*, in a small pond.
Fucellia fucorum, Fln. Clevedon (W).
 „ *maritima*, Hal. Weston-super-Mare (J).

The Rev. E. H. Bates Harbin, V.P.,

Prebendary of Wells Cathedral.

EDWARD HARBIN BATES was the eldest son of Thomas Bates of Heddonbanks in Northumberland by his second wife, Matilda Jane daughter of the Rev. Edward Harbin, Rector of Kingweston and East Lydford. Born on the 27th of August, 1862, he was educated at Eton and at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he took his degree as B.A. in 1884 and as M.A. in 1890. After preparation at Lichfield Theological College, he was ordained deacon in 1889, and priest in the following year. His first assistant curacy was at Claybrooke in Leicestershire, whence he removed to Cucklington in 1894. From that date onwards, he resided continuously in Somerset, as Rector of Puckington from 1898 to 1909, and afterwards as a landed proprietor.

On the death of Col. Henry Edward Harbin in April, 1909, the ancestral estate of Newton Surmaville near Yeovil, with its fine Jacobean house and family treasures, tapestries, furniture, plate and china, passed to his nephew Edward Harbin Bates, who subsequently assumed the surname and arms of Harbin. Without fixed parochial duties, the new squire was able to render assistance to his clerical brethren in the neighbourhood, and, in 1915, he was installed Prebendary of Wanstrow in the cathedral church of Wells. In the later years of his life, he took an active part in local affairs as a justice of the peace and in other capacities. He married at Cricket St. Thomas, in January, 1908, Hilda Geraldine third daughter of Sir Theodore Fry, Bart., of Darlington, by whom he had issue a daughter, and a son who died in infancy.



THE REV. PREBENDARY E. H. BATES HARBIN, M.A.,
an Honorary Secretary of the Som. Archæol. and Nat. Hist. Society,
1905—18; President of the Yeovil Meeting, 1910; V. P., 1911—18;
Trustee, 1911—18.

From a Photograph by Mr. J. Reginald H. Weaver.

He died, after a few days' illness, on the 14th of September, 1918, and was buried at Yeovil on the 17th.

In this place it is natural to dwell mainly upon Mr. Bates Harbin's zealous work in the domain of local history. Joining the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society in 1886, some eight years before coming to reside in the county, he was a regular and conspicuous attendant at its annual meetings. From 1905 to 1918, he was one of its Honorary Secretaries, and, as such, he organized some of the Society's excursions to places of interest, often acting himself as guide and expositor of their historical and architectural features. Full of enthusiasm on such subjects, he strove to arouse similar enthusiasm in others. It was appropriate that he should have been elected President of the Society for the year 1910, when it met at Yeovil and visited his own home. As Honorary Secretary, he was one of those responsible for the issue of the volumes of *Proceedings*. Much of his work for the Society is known only to those who have sat on committees with him.

Mr. Bates Harbin, however, made many and varied contributions to the history of Somerset, distinguished by accuracy and clearness of vision. The volume of *Proceedings* for 1887 shows his first attempt, the collection of the scattered notes of John Leland, the antiquary, relating to two tours in Somerset. The volume for 1896 contains a more constructive piece of work in an account of the family of Lorty, called in Latin *De Urtiaco*. In the following year, Mr. Bates began to print a detailed and critical Inventory of Plate remaining in the churches of Somerset, which was eventually completed, with some local assistance, in eight parts. While this Inventory was in course of publication, the compiler of it read a remarkable paper, in 1899, on "The five-hide unit in the Somerset Domesday," which obtained attention and approval far beyond the limits of the county. In spite of a few misidentifications, it remains a lasting memorial of his ingenuity and industry.

The volume of *Proceedings* for 1904 contains a paper from the same pen on a very different subject, that of Pen Selwood, and a short one on Stavordale Priory, to which the author

made some additions eleven years later. In 1905, he wrote an elaborate paper on the Dedications of the Churches of Somerset. Five years later, the owner of Newton Surmaville gave a detailed history of that manor from the earliest times. In 1916, he produced a paper on the Priory of St. Michael on the Steep Holme, and, in 1917, two papers, one on John Botreaux and his Chantry, and the other, more statistical, on the Black Death in Somerset. The present volume contains a posthumous paper by Mr. Bates Harbin on Walter Fichet's Grant of Lands to Simon Michel, and he left behind him various notes, some of which may be published from time to time.

A list of the original members of the Somerset Record Society, which was founded in 1886, shows the name of Edward Harbin Bates. From 1898 until his death, he was its Secretary and its chief animating spirit. For it he edited the *Cartularies of Muchelney and Athelney Abbeys*, Gerard's *Particular Description of Somerset*, and three volumes of the records of the local Quarter Sessions in the seventeenth century, in the arrangement of which he had afforded valuable assistance to the Records Committee of the County Council. He was also a frequent contributor on various subjects to *Notes and Queries for Somerset and Dorset*. He edited two volumes of Phillimore's Extracts from the Parish Registers of Somerset, and seven successive volumes of the *Bath and Wells Diocesan Calendar*. In conjunction with the Rev. F. W. Weaver, he, in 1898, produced an excellent index to Collinson's *History of Somerset*.

Mr. Bates Harbin's own library was well stored with books on local history, genealogy, and economics, and he was very keen about the development of the Library at Taunton Castle, devoting much time and trouble to the preparation of a catalogue of the books accumulated there.

When the projectors of the *Victoria County Histories* were making arrangements for dealing with the county of Somerset, they invited Mr. Bates Harbin to undertake the largest section of the work, the detailed history of the different parishes and manors. As a necessary preliminary thereto, he made a translation of the Domesday Survey of the county, based upon

the Exchequer version, minutely collated with the Exeter version, and enriched by him with identifications of the localities and critical notes. This was published in 1911 in the first volume of the series.

This is hardly the place in which to dwell upon personal characteristics, but, in strict connexion with literary work, two may be mentioned. In the first place, Mr. Bates Harbin was always willing to give unselfish and generous help to other seekers after historical truth. In the second place, there was in him a spring of ready wit and joyousness which came bubbling up in letters and in conversations about the distant past no less than about the ordinary affairs of life. In him the county of Somerset has lost a very notable antiquary ; his untimely death is deplored by a wide circle of friends.

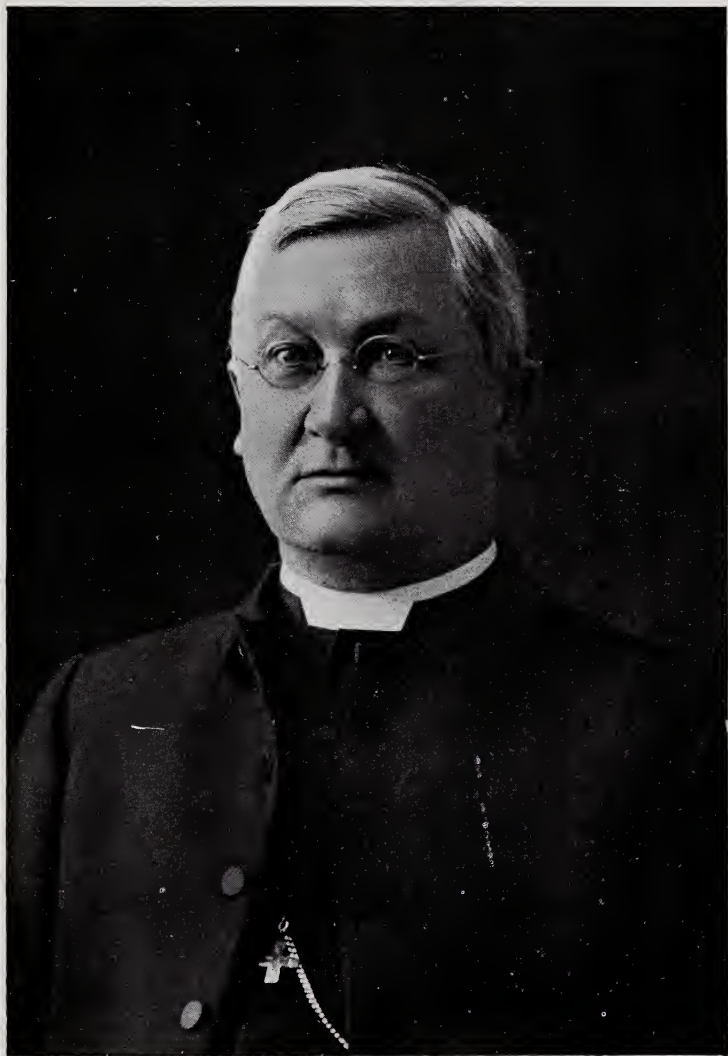
H. C. MAXWELL LYTE.

The Rev. T. Scott Holmes, D.D.,

Canon Residentiary and Chancellor of Wells Cathedral.

THOMAS SCOTT HOLMES, D.D., Canon Residentiary and Chancellor of Wells Cathedral, rendered such permanent service to the history and antiquities of our county that it is fitting that some record of his work should appear in these pages. He was the son of a Liverpool clergyman and was born on 20th August, 1852. He was educated under that strangely gifted master, Dawson Turner, at the Royal Institution School at Liverpool, and went up to Cambridge as a scholar of Sidney Sussex College in 1871. He came into this diocese in 1877 as Vice-Principal of the Wells Theological College. He was Vicar of Wookey from 1879 to 1900. In 1880 he married Katharine, the daughter of E. A. Freeman, Professor of Modern History at Oxford; and it is natural to suppose that it was under Freeman's stimulating influence that he devoted much labour to his "History of Wookey," which appeared in 1885. In that year he became a member of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, and a local secretary in 1887. When the Society met at Wells in 1888, he gave an account of the churches and the history of Wookey and of Pilton. To the 39th volume of the *Proceedings* he contributed an obituary notice of Bishop Clifford. At the Glastonbury meeting in 1902, as President of the Glastonbury Antiquarian Society, he described the Abbey and St. John's Church. And again at the Wells meeting in 1909 he gave considerable assistance.

The work by which he will be more especially remembered was done in connection with the Somerset Record Society. On the sudden and lamented death of the first secretary, the



THOMAS SCOTT HOLMES, D.D.,
Canon Residentiary and Chancellor of Wells Cathedral.

Dawkes & Partridge, Photographers, Wells.

Reverend J. A. Bennett in 1890, he succeeded to the vacancy and for eight years filled the office. He edited the series of Episcopal Registers commenced by Bishop Hobhouse. In 1896-97 appeared the Register of Bishop Ralph of Shrewsbury in two volumes; in 1899 the Registers of Bishop Gifford (a fragment) and Bishop Bowett; in 1914 that of Bishop Bubwith in two volumes; and his latest working days were devoted to the Register of Bishop Stafford, which he was able to bring practically to completion. The Customary of Glastonbury Abbey and the Chartularies of Bruton and Montacute were also in part edited by him.

In this connexion we may appropriately mention a work of considerable importance which cost him much time and labour, namely, the Report on the Ecclesiastical Records of the Diocese. Out of a committee of three the task of collecting the returns and drawing up the Report fell upon him, and the work was finally issued in 1914.

In 1908 he wrote the History of Wells and Glastonbury for the series of "Ancient Cities" issued by Methuen and Co. In this work the civil life of both places, so closely knit up with the ecclesiastical, was dealt with at some length. His wide knowledge is further shewn in the large contribution which he made to the second volume of the *Victoria County History of Somerset*, which contains two long sections from his pen, dealing with the "Ecclesiastical History" and the "Religious Houses" of the County. At an earlier period he had written an article on the Conversion of Wessex in the *English Historical Review* for July, 1892.

This large and solid contribution to our local history by no means exhausted the literary activities of Dr. Holmes. He travelled much both in France and in Germany, and made friends among the foreign ecclesiastics. With the Canons of Rouen he was on the best of terms, and two of them were on one occasion his guests at Wells. Always he was on the lookout for historical and antiquarian information, and he gradually collected a valuable library of foreign ecclesiastical history.

His wider interests are illustrated by an article in the *Journal of Theological Studies* for April, 1904, entitled "The Austin Canons in England in the Twelfth Century." The

results of his studies in the earlier history of the Church were gathered up in the Birkbeck Lectures which he delivered at Trinity College, Cambridge, and which in 1911 were published in a substantial book entitled "The Origin and Development of the Christian Church in Gaul during the first six centuries." The book fell into the hands of an able reviewer, notorious for his scathing denunciation of misprints and minor errors, such as would have been eliminated beforehand if the author had found some one to read his proof-sheets ; but the friend on whom he had relied was unable to carry out the task, and the book met with undeserved harshness of treatment in England. The French scholars however at once recognised its merits and welcomed it with eager warmth. The Glastonbury legend had already come under his criticism in a dissertation on "Historical Legendary Glastonbury," and naturally it was further exposed in connexion with the parallel stories of the earliest history of the Gallican Church.

This is not the place to speak of the man himself, his forcible personality and independent outlook, his pastoral zeal and his conspicuously loyal service to the Cathedral Church. He was a very true friend, always ready to take burdens on himself. When he passed away in his house at Wells on 10th February, 1918, his loss was widely mourned. Some of his personal friends, under the leadership of the Right Honourable Henry Hobhouse, speedily secured his historical and theological library for the Wells Theological College with which he had been so closely connected : some of the books, not needed there, will find a suitable resting-place in the Chapter Library, the Library of our Society, or other such institutions.

J. ARMITAGE ROBINSON.

Notices of Books.

THE GATE OF REMEMBRANCE: The Story of the Psychological Experiment which resulted in the Discovery of the Edgar Chapel at Glastonbury, by Frederick Bligh Bond, F.R.I.B.A. (Oxford, B. H. Blackwell, 1918; 8vo., pp. x, 176; with 5 plates and 15 figures; 6s. net).

It is not surprising that this book has created much interest and has already run into a second edition. Before judging it, it is necessary to understand the trend of the author's mind.

He had previously read and stored his mind with the literature of Glastonbury Abbey and felt convinced that Professor Willis was more right than wrong in deciding for an extended Eastern Chapel at Glastonbury Abbey Church. Mr. Bond's mind was full of this subject.

He next considered the question—Can available information be supplemented by unrecorded memories of the past? Is anything really forgotten? Can the mind be trained to recall a past outside its own experience? Is there a universal or cosmic store-house of memory which students may search? The author thought there might be.

But how? So he is led to try automatic writing with the result that a series of script gave him all the information he required and much more than he ever expected.

The excavation of the Edgar Chapel verified the script, and we wait with great interest for the excavation of the supposed site of the Loretto Chapel.

Reviewers of the book have referred to the spooks and ghosts of Glastonbury Abbey. Surely the personification of monks long dead in this book is more of the nature of day-dreams. The mind disengaged with every-day things is allowed to picture that which it has been working upon, and is worked upon by these memories of the past. "The present jostles with the past; we walk and talk with those of other times, oblivious of the gulf between. Then emerge the personalities of former monks and others who speak to us in the language of dream, language in which the past and present of many periods are blended and which betrays the limitation of our own conscious knowledge."

The imagination is not despised but trained. The mind of the present is educated and re-enforced by the mind of the past. The

intellect is allowed to work in union with intuition. The result is put to the test, and an Edgar chapel is revealed, and a Loretto chapel waits for excavation. It all sounds very wonderful, but surely here, as in all other things, it is our duty to prove all things and to hold fast that which is good.

G. W. S.

THE SAXON BISHOPS OF WELLS : A Historical Study in the Tenth Century by J. Armitage Robinson, D.D., Dean of Wells. (London, Humphrey Milford, for the British Academy, 1918 ; 8vo., pp. 1-69 ; 5s. net).

In this learned pamphlet the Dean of Wells treats of the early history of the Bishopric of Wells. It is impossible in the space at our disposal to give an adequate review of this interesting study, so we content ourselves with giving a brief account of its contents.

It is divided into seven sections, which are headed—

1. The First Bishop of Wells (Athelm, whose consecration was *circa* 909).
2. The Subdivision of the Wessex Dioceses.
3. The Plegmund Narrative.
4. The Coronation of King Athelstan by Archbishop Athelm, and the Date of St. Dunstan's Birth.
5. The Successors of Bishop Athelm, 923-74.
6. The Later Saxon Bishops, 974-1033.
7. Additional Notes.
 - A. The Early Endowment of the See of Wells.
 - B. The Name Æthelhelm or Æthelm.
 - C. The Date of Athelm's Translation to Canterbury.
 - D. The Tombs of Athelm, Wulfhelm and Lyfing at Canterbury.
 - E. The Perils of the Road to Rome.
 - F. Three Swiss Confraternity Books.
 - G. Archbishop Wulfhelm and the Laws of King Athelstan.
 - H. Bishop Brihthelm and his Namesakes.
 - I. The First Abbots of Westminster.
 - J. The Various Bishops Brihtwine.

We need hardly say that the pamphlet shows the usual signs of the Dean's power of dealing with early charters and his critical acumen in the comparative use of these difficult and somewhat obscure documents. To those of us who have not been able to penetrate deeply into disputed points of chronology, perhaps the most interesting discussion has reference to the real date of the birth of St. Dunstan, one of the six greatest Englishmen who have ever lived, and the consequent rehabilitation of historical statements which recent scholars have rejected.

F. W. W.

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(Compiled February 28th, 1919).

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